The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,375 —New Series. BOMBAY —FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	,, 0 8
Third do.	,, 0 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 11th December 1875, at 4 p. m.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves Tuticorin	19
,, Rutnagherry	12	,, Colombo	20
,, Vingorla	12	,, Negapatam	23
,, Goa	12	,, Pondicherry	24
,, Carwar	13	,, Madras	26
,, Mangalore	14	,, Musulipatam	27
,, Cannanore	15	,, Coconada	28
,, Tellicherry	15	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Calicut	16	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Beypore	16	,, Gopalpore	30
,, Cochin	17	,, False Point	31
,, Alleppey	17	Arrives CALCUTTA...Jan.	2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limitted), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 10th December 1875, at 4 p.m.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves BUSREH	29
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Mahomerah	29
,, Guader	16	,, Fao	29
,, Jask	18	,, Bushire	31
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Linga...Jan. 1876.	5
,, Linga	21	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Bushire	23	,, Muscat	9
,, Fao	25	,, Kurrachee	14
,, Mahomerah	25	Arrives BOMBAY	17
Arrives BUSREH	26		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th December 1875, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowder, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th December 1875, at 2 p.m., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., J. Harris, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY via Suez Canal on WEDNESDAY, 15th December. This steamer has superior first class accommodation fitted with every comfort and convenience. The saloon is large and well ventilated and the Punkas are worked by steam.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st December 187 .

SHIP RAJPOOT, Captain Andrew, from LONDON.—This Ship having this day been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING and PAY FREIGHT at the Offices of the Undersigned, without which endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Sailing BOATS being SENT alongside for CARGO on its being ready for delivery, it will be landed at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees. No responsibility for the condition of Packages will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Ship Rajpoot.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	13th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	50	20th—Southampton.
BANGALORE	T. Alderton	2068	50	27th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Dec. 1875, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. C.'s SS KASHGAR, 2,621 Tons, and 450 H.P., Capt. E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above carrying the Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 11th Dec., at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship MONGOLIA, 2,833 Tons, and 530 H.P., Captain A. Colman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3 Rampart Row, 6th Dec. 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th January 1876. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5

Children under 3 years of age, Free: above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

2, Bombay Green, 10th December 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Condemned Biscuits, Empty Hogsheads, Barrels, Casks, Cases, Bags, &c., at Apollo Bunder

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, by order of Sorabjee Pestonjee and Company, landed from H. M.'s Vessels of the Detached Squadron.

A quantity of Condemned Biscuits and Biscuit Dust, Empty Bags, Hog heads, Half Hogsheads, Barrels, Casks, Wooden and Metal Cases, Tins, Hoop Irons, Loose Casks of Grease, &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English walnutwood, mahogany, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, splendid pier glasses with console tables, Tucker's 2, 4, 6 and 8 light argand chandeliers, wall girandoles, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, first class carriages, horses, &c., at Victoria Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hoossen Effendi, Esquire, Turkish Consul, leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware a black Australian horse, gelding, good charger, goes in harness, carries a lady, 15-2½, stand fire, ridden at camp of exercise; a grey Arab horse, charger, constantly ridden by a lady, 14-1½, stands fire; 2 Guzerat buffaloes, one recently calved, gives from 8 to 10 seers milk per day, a hill tent with routy, &c., at H. M.'s House of Correction, Byculla.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, horses, &c., the property of Major PRENDERGAST WALSH proceeded to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware, such as hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, ice pitcher, waiter, butter pot, a set of best electroplated king's pattern spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, &c., handsome polished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in five pieces, travelling sideboard, dining room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, centre ottoman, whatnots, teapoys, chiffoniers, Ahmedabad carpets and rug, handsome English brass four posted bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

At 2 p. m.

A black Australian gelding, good charger, goes in harness, carries a lady, 15 2½, stands fire, ridden a camp of exercise.

A grey Arab horse, charger, constantly ridden by a lady 14-1½, stands fire.

2 Guzerat buffaloes, one recently calved, gives about 8 to 10 seers milk per day.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, made to order, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class full toned semi-grand piano, by "Broadwood and Sons," rich Brussels carpets, handsome China gilt jars, vases and table ornaments, a first class English built open carriage by Ness Brothers, in excellent order, a pair of bay Australian carriage horses, over 15 hands, sets of best English brass mounted carriage harness, gas fittings, choice plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of HENRY GAMBLE, Esq., Official Assignee.

The same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome China dessert and tea services, best Mappin's platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 6 hotwater curry dishes, cruet and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, tea tray, waiter, a set of best electroplated king's pattern spoons and forks in mahogany case, handsome dessert fish knives with ivory handles for 12 persons in cases piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, &c., handsome French polished furniture made to order by "Deschamps and Co.," such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboards, dining room chairs, handsome gilt dining room punkas, screens, handsome circular pier and card tables, with marble tops, English pattern easy and drawing room chairs, full backed sofas, centre Ottoman, very rich Brussels velvet pile carpets, whatnots, chiffonier, handsome plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, a first class sweet-toned semi-grand piano by "Broadwood and Sons" in excellent order, very handsome China and Japanese jars, vase and table ornaments, camp cots, English brass small bedstead cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a firstrate breech-loading central fire rifle in case, a valuable collection of books, choice plants, gas fittings, &c.

At 2 p. m.

A first class English built open carriage by Ness Brothers with a pair of handsome Bay Australian horses and a set of English brass mounted harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at the bungalow lately occupied by the late Dr. Ward, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Honorable Mr. A. M. R. ROGERS changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable landed property known as the Apollo House, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land with the two-storied house standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 980 and four ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos 12 and 13, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 29 and bounded on the North side by a warehouse and offices on the South side by the junction of Apollo and Marine streets, on the east side by Marine street and on the west side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds of the property apply to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors, Apollo Street or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL

GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

OF THE

CARANDINI

OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY,

ASSISTED BY MR. LOCK GRAY

ON THE

GRAND ORGAN,

THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, December 10th, at half past 5, to conclude at 7.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES OF ADMISSION.
RESERVED SEATS Rs. 2. PROMENADE Re. 1.

Tickets obtained and seats secured at S. ROSE & Co., where a Plan of the Hall can be seen.

Doors open at 5; to Commence at 5-30.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE OF THE COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	From Liverpool. Saturday.	From Bombay. Wednesday.
INDIA	2289	500		......	15th Dec
MACEDONIA	2272	486	......	......	5th Jan. 1876
TRINACRIA	2167	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
EUROPA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.

And regularly thereafter further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to all SHAREHOLDERS in the VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, who have not yet PAID the amount of CALLS due on the Shares subscribed for, by them, in the Company, that unless the amount of such Calls, together with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, be paid by them at the Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on or before MONDAY, the 20th instant, all Shares, in respect of which such Calls and interest are due, will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED.

By Order of the Board,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th December 1875.

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

M. B. MADON & COMPANY'S,

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS and GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES from the best makers of London. Charges are extremely moderate, and fully 25 per cent less than other respectable Druggists in the Town.

M. B. Madon & Co. have the pleasure to find through their four years' business that their supplies to wholesale and retail buyers from up-countries and here have met with full satisfaction.

M. B. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
40, Baharkote, Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MUNOO MEYA BIN MAHINOTDIN ENGINEER has CONTRACTED and AGREED to SELL a piece of LAND situated at Dharawee in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 23 on the name of the said Munoo Meya bin Mahinootdin Engineer, and containing by admeasurement 1,770 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East partly by land of Mucoon Ludkoo and partly by Government ground, on or towards the West, North and South by Government ground. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM or right by way of Inheritance, Mortgage or in anywise whatever, are hereby required to make the same known to us at our Office, Elphinstone Circle, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim whatsoever.

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Dated this 9th day of December 1875.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પરેશ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on THURSDAY, the 23d instant at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1875, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint two Directors, one in the place of Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee, deceased, and the other in that of Mr. Bhaskar Maneckjee who retires this year from the Direction in pursuance of Articles of Association but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the year 1875-76 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th December 1875.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

Xmas Presents

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS,

RESPECTFULLY solicit an inspection of their NEW and EXTENSIVE STOCK, comprising JEWELLERY of every description of the Latest Fashion and most Beautiful Designs, with other articles of Silver and Electro-Plate, Oakwood with Silver and Electro-plated Mounts, both useful and ornamental, and particularly suitable for CHRISTMAS SOUVENIERS, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, BADMINTON PRIZES, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

BUTTERFLY NETS, FORCEPS,
INSECT BOXES, CAMPHOR DRYING BOTTLES
PINS, CORK SHEETING, CHLOROFORM,
DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

EYE GLASSES.

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.

Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUMBALLA HILL—TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. BROMLEY. Apply at Mr. BROMLEY'S Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, a SEMI-GRAND PIANO by Broadwood, the property of Major P. WALSH, gone to England. Apply to Mr. C. MAPP, House of Correction.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN GOVERNESS. Answers by letter to "A.," care of Editor *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, the CARE of CHILDREN or an INVALID LADY. Return Passage to England. Mrs. CHAPMAN, Post Office, Colaba.

LOST, TO-DAY, between the Bombay Club and the Cathedral, a GOLD SPECTACLES by MENIST, in case marked Kemp. The finder will be REWARDED on restoring same to the STEWARD, Bombay Club. 9th Dec 1875.

BASS'S BEER, QUARTS and IMPERIAL PINTS, Bottled by Pury, just landed ex J. C. Stevenson. Apply to R. L. SOUTHERN & Co., No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ....10 to	16 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker from	11 4
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to	6 0	Pocket Filters	2 12
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats ....3-8 to	4 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Air Tight Uniform cases	23 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm ....9-8 to	12 8	Courier do ....4-8 to	12 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Dressing Gowns ....9 to	20 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Money Belts ....2-8 to	6 8	Sponges	8 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2 8	Sovereign Boxes ....3 to	4 8	Soap Boxes	1 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12	Blankets ....each	10 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22 8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
White do.	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ....10 to	15 0	Air Pillows	5 0	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	*Rezais* or Quilts	5 8	Travelling do	1 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
English Cambric do.	4 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ....From	22 0	English Feather do	7 8	Do. Brushes	0 10
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Nail Do.	0 12
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Solid Leather do	49 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ..9-8 to	12 8
Spun Silk do.	11 ,,	Extra Large do	75 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Cotton do.	15 0	Do. Strops ... 3-8 to	5 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Extra large do	24 0	Rug Straps ....1-8 to	2 8	Nail Scissors ....1-8 to	1 12
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8 0	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Champagne Taps	8 8
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0	Pocket Knives	2 8
Warm do. ,,	13 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8	Ladie's Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Linen Faced Collars	0 12	Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8			Linen Collars ....doz.	6 0	Overland Chairs, best Beech ....6 to	12
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9 8			Cambric Handkerchiefs,,	5 0		
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz ...6-8 to	12 8			Warm Gloves	1 8		
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12 8			Mits	1 8		
				Mufflers	2 12		
				Pins, Scarf	1 0		
				Sailors' Knot ....1-8 to	3 0		
				Windsors for Bow or Ring ....1-8 to	4 0		

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

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LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

BUTTON BOOTS.	Plain Kid, Rs. 11 8 per pair. Ditto with patent Toe Cap, and double Soles, Rs. 12-8. Pinet's Best Kid, plain Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 33 per pair. Pinet's ditto with Cloth Tops, Rs. 25. Cashmere, Rs. 17 and Rs. 22-8.	BALL SHOES.	Pink, or Blue Silk, Rs. 15 per pair. Grey or White Satin, Rs. 12 8 to Rs. 25.
ELASTIC SIDE BOOTS.	Kid, Patent Toe Cap Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 15. Plain Soft Kid, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.	LACED SHOES.	Strong Morocco, Rs. 8-8. Plain Kid, Rs. 17-8. Kid, with Cloth Tops, Rs. 12-8. Glace Kid, Rs. 10 8.
FRENCH BOOTS WITH TASSELS.	Kid, High button, Rs. 27 8 to Rs. 33. Cashmere, High button, Rs. 22-8. Silk Velvet, High button, Rs. 35.	FANCY SHOES.	Bronze, Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 17-8. Black Velvet, with Steel Buckle, Rs. 27-8. Black Quilted Satin, Rs. 15. Plain Black Satin, Gilt Buckle, Rs. 13 8. Plain, with Steel Buckle, Rs. 22 8.
WALKING BOOTS.	Strong Kid, Patent tips. Rs 12 8 Strong Kid, with double Soles, Rs. 12-8.	WALKING SHOES.	Plain Kid, with high heels, Rs 20. Ditto with Black Buckle and Bow, Rs. 25. Plain, with 4 Buckles, Rs. 33. Patent Leather double Soles, Rs. 15 8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE-ANNA-AND-A-HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

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Have arranged a **Special Department** *for their Celebrated* **Travelling Kit,** *and can supply at a* **Moment's Notice** *Every Requisite suitable for*

The Red Sea,
The Mediterranean,
and the continent of Europe.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Fitted Dressing Pouches	20 0	Travelling Baths Forming Trunk	30
Overland do	25 0	Travelling Hats	5 0	Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks	12 8 23 0	Bath Sponges, large	3 8
Warm do	35 0	Bathing Drawers	2 0	Solid Leather Trunks	49 0	Sponge Bags	2 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz	0 12	Extra Large do	75 0	Soap Boxes, Metal	1 0
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Best Linen do. ,,	6 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Soap, Three Tablets for	1 0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Best Hide Gladstone	35 0	Marine Soap do	0 12
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Cotton Socks	9 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Tooth Brushes	0 10
White do	22 8	Warm do.	15 8	Courier Bags	6 12	Tooth Brush Cases	0 10
Flannel do Shrunk	49 0	Light Sun Umbrellas	3 12	Soiled Linen do	4 12	Nail Brushes	0 12
Silk and Wool	52 0	Best Alpacca Umbrellas	6 8	Money Belts	3 8	Cloth Brushes	3 8
Under Vests	14 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Hat Brushes	1 8
Do. Pants	24 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Leather Purses	2 0	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 8	Marsella Quilts	12 8	Rug Straps, Patent	2 0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Wool Down Quilts	18 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Pocket, in Leather Case	0 12
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Blankets, each	9 8	English Feather Pillows	7 8	Shoe Horns	1 0
Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from	15 0	Horse Hair do	7 8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch from	6 0
Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8	Travelling do	2 0	Hand Mirrors	2 0
Pin Scarfs	1 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14	Air Pillows	6 0	Best Eau de Cologne	1 2
Sailor's Knot	1 12			Canvas Shoes ....per pair	4 8	Tooth Paste	1 4
				Leather Slippers	4 8	Playing Cards	1 0

N.B.—**Travellers** *entering the* **Port** *can be supplied with every requisite for* **Indian Wear.**

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MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

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MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—EXTRA and SPECIAL TRIPS will be made by the FERRY STEAMERS between BOMBAY, ALIBAG and REWADUNDA, during the DUTTA JAYANTEE FAIR, which takes place on SUNDAY, the 12th instant

Leaving Carnac Bunder on Saturday, the 11th instant at 5 p.m.
,, Rewadunda ,, on Sunday, the 12th ,, at 6 a.m.
,, Carnac ,, on Sunday, the 12th ,, at 2 p.m.
,, Rewadunda ,, on Monday, the 13th ,, at 4 a.m.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 4th December 1875.

THE SASSOON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given to SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet PAID their several CALLS on shares held by them in the Company, that in the event of the same NOT BEING PAID WITH INTEREST due thereon, at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Church Gate Street, Fort, on or before the 4th day of January 1876, such shares will be LIABLE to be FORFEITED in manner provided by the Company's Articles of Association—Dated 3rd December 1875.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

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BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
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ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

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BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSECLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,

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REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.

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TO LET, BUNGALOWS at Malabar, Cumballa, Breach Candy, Worlee and Bandora Hills, and all over Bombay. Cheap Offices and Residences in the Fort. A printed list on application. Several Bungalows for sale. For particulars apply to

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VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom. Rum—The "Standard" Jamaica. Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curacao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy-black Cherry Brandy,) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries

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Fine Cream Laid Demy ...... 18 by 23.
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STEEL PENS.

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THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomachtonic.

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NOTICES.

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(OF MADRAS,)

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BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
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BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 90, Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of	3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls	12 ,,	,, 100
Pyramidal	16 ,,	,, 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 ,, ,,

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

FILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

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PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand, quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-lock Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGE WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EIGHTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 1½d. per lb. will be paid on and after the 10th instant. IMMEDIATE APPLICATION should be made as the Liquidation will be CLOSED on the 31st December.

L. FLETCHER,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Rampart Row, 2nd December 1875.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class Return Tickets, and Third Class Mail Return Tickets, also RETURN TICKETS for Horses, between any Stations, issued on and after MONDAY, the 13th December, will be available for return on any day up to and including WEDNESDAY, the 5th Jan. next.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DELIVERY OF GOODS AT POONA AND SHOLAPUR DISCONTINUED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the end of the present month, this Company will cease to deliver GOODS at POONA, and at SHOLAPUR.

The extra charge for delivery (being the difference between the present rate for the conveyance of goods when delivered, and that when not delivered) will be no longer made for those stations, the "not carted" rate being, in all cases, charged.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF GOODS AND PARCELS AT NAGPUR AND KAMTHI DISCONTINUED.

Notice is hereby given that, after the end of the present month, this Company will cease to collect and deliver Goods and Parcels at Nagpur, and at Kamthi.

The extra charge for collecting and delivering (being the difference between the present rate for the conveyance of Goods and Parcels when collected or delivered, and that when not collected or delivered) will be no longer made at those stations, the "not carted" rate being, in all cases, charged.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS, and also Return Tickets for Horses and Carriages, between any Stations, issued on and after SATURDAY, the 18th instant, will be available for return on any day up to, and including, MONDAY, the 10th January next.

First and Second Class Return Tickets, and Return Tickets for Horses and Carriages, available for one month, are also issued from the principal Stations of this Railway to those of the East Indian, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, Madras, and Holkar State Railways.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

SASSOON DOCK.—NOTICE.—CONVEYANCE of COTTON and OTHER MERCHANDISE BY RAIL DIRECT TO THE SASSOON DOCK, COLABA.—Notice is hereby given that by an arrangement entered into with the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Companies, Cotton and other Merchandise from Up-Country can be forwarded from any station on either Line of Railway DIRECT to the SASSOON DOCK SIDINGS, thereby saving the trouble, and risks of cartage, and economizing the cost of conveyance.

The unloading and storage of Cotton and other Goods in the Dock are undertaken at very low rates.

Merchants and Agents are particularly requested to give definite instructions, on the consignment note, to the Railway Authorities in all cases where they require their Goods conveyed direct to the Sassoon Dock.

Ground for the storage of Cotton, &c., may be had upon very advantageous terms on application to the Undersigned.

ROBERT SHACKELL,
Superintendent.

Sassoon Dock, Colaba, 4th December 1875.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 5, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., to confirm the following special resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 6th instant, viz :—

"That Article 31 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out from the same the words 'before the 30th day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five' and substituting in their place the words 'not later than the 30th April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.'"

By Order of the Board,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th December 1875.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 9TH DEC. 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm, a decided improvement on the tone which has been advised for sometime back, but prices as quoted by Reuter showed no alteration either on the spot or to arrive, Fair Dhollera and Oomrawuttee being still quoted at 4 11-16d. and Good Fair Omra, Good Fair clause February-March shipment, via Canal at 5 5-16d. per lb.

From New York yesterday's telegram quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot at 13¼, an advance of 1/8 cent. per lb., Futures being apparently unchanged. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the ports show the following comparisons :—

	1875	1874	1873
Wednesday's Receipts	27,000	26,000	28,000
Five days' do.	121,000	121,000	123,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	1,715,000	1,566,000	1,289,000

The London Coffee Market yesterday was dull at a decline of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt., but other articles of General Produce were unchanged.

We have had another quiet day in business here and it becomes daily more probable that this state of matters will prevail until after the Christmas and New Year holidays. These here are likely to be fixed by the Banks for Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th and the 31st instant.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with great weakness and a decline of 1/16d. was established for Credits, but in the afternoon a firmer feeling was apparent after receipt of advices from Calcutta, although rates did not recover. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 7-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 13-16d. to ⅞	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 9½ d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 9¾d.	"

On Calcutta there are sellers of demand bills at 1/16 per cent. discount but no buyers. For 60 days' the nominal quotation is ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues steady at Rs. 101 15 16 for Fours, at which a considerable business has been done and there are still buyers. Fours-and-a-half may be quoted at Rs. 102¾; Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 107⅞ to ⅛.

The SHARE MARKET continues dull with a downward tendency, and although our quotations are not generally lower, the transactions reported, with few exceptions, show a slight fall.

The demand for COTTON to-day has been decidedly more active on the strength of the home telegrams, but owing to the rates asked by sellers only a few transactions have resulted and these chiefly in old stuff. Rain seems to have been general in the Berars and this naturally renders sellers less willing to place cotton forward guaranteeing classification, but Good Fair Omra, February delivery, is still offering at Rs. 175 per candy full-pressed. A small parcel of Hinganghaut is reported to have been bought at Rs. 217, and fully Good Fair Akote, January-February delivery, is quoted at Rs. 184 per candy.

The following circular letter has been sent to the leading cotton firms to-day. The production is somewhat unique in style and both sides are alike undeserving of support as Sutta speculation is oftentimes in the way of real business :—

Bombay, 9th December, 1875.

Gentlemen,—We the petty cotton merchants beg with the utmost request to bring to your kind notice, that Friday, the 10th Dec., is the day appointed to cut the Mangeur Vaida at Dhollera, according to the current price of the ready Dhollera in Bombay. As some of the designing cotton speculating merchants wish to bring the ready Dhollera rates higher and will give you the consignment of buying cotton at higher rates in Bombay. We therefore request your Honour that you will be good enough not to buy the cotton at the higher rates. By doing so we shall ever pray Almighty for your long life and prosperity.—We beg to remain, YOUR YELL-WISHERS.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at £2-2-6 for Canal Steamers for Liverpool, only a small business having been done, however, at the rate. By sail there is nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in position. The demand is slow and only a limited number of transactions are reported from first hands. Prices are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	677½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	260
40,000	20	all	5p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank........	423 x d

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co........	650
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co........	3,100
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	705
150	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)..	[illegible]
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co........	75
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	40
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co........	3,600 xd
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	110
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,000
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co........	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	880
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	550
400	500	750	45 p	Scinde Press Co.	400
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited........	1,000
150	850	all	12p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
650	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
...	£20	103·14·8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares........	126
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares........	220

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co........	4,100
7,500	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co.Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning........	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,560
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,080
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	170
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning........	725
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	890
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	890
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,005
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,000
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	780
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's........	1,100
1,050	1,000	all	150ps*	Morarjee Spinning........	1,115
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	690
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200p s	Sconderdas Spinning	875
800	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,650
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company..	57
800	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co......	650
800	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	170
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	80
1,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	73
1,200	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	395
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. ZEAL, 1,021 tons, Captain F. H. Priest, will sail to-day for Hull, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 34,090 cwts. linseed, and 325 cwts. horns.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co's s. s. JUNO, 1,232 tons, Captain G. Sturli, sailed yesterday for Jeddah and Trieste, &c., with a general cargo, and seven hundred and sixty-three pilgrims.

THE BARQUE AMALTHEA, 683 tons, Captain B. Erichson, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Newcastle (August 7th), with a cargo of 927 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Amalthea........	Erichson	Newcastle, Aug 7.
9	Bangalore (s)	Alderson	Southampton, Nov 11.
	Oorun (s)	Baker........	Cutch.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Dahlia (s)........	Jay	Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda.
	Windermere	Wright	Calcutta.
	Juno (s)	Sturli........	Jeddah and Trieste, &c.

The Steamer Zeal, Priest, to Hull, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The barque Valkyria, to London, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
5	Rajpootana (s)	Merby	Bombay, Nov 13.
	Sattara	Harrison	Liverpool, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
5	Rajah	....	....
	Indian Merchant ...	....	....
	Francois Cail	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
6	Goa (s)	....	Bombay.
	Viceroy (s)	....	London.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.			
6	Hydaspes	....	Galle, Aden and Suez.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6 Wheatlandside, ship, Sutherland, from Cardiff.
11 Lombardian, barque, Millen, from Sunderland.
12 Khedive, barque, Hoare, from Cardiff.
17 Entrecasteveaux, F G Boat, Conrreyobbes from Surboux.
17 Hellespont, ss, Perrium, from Cardiff.
18 Sennar, E G boat, Priviieggio, from Tadjoura.
19 C N, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
22 Tebe, ss, Luciolli, from Cardiff.
22 Quarta, ss, Haye, from Sourabaya.
24 Assam, ss, Cates, from Southampton.
24 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from Suez.
24 Godavery, ss, Martimore, from Mauritius.
24 James Drake, ss, Wilkie, from Jeddah.
24 Semnahord E. ss, Said, from Mussawa.
24 Zagazig, ss, Emin, from Tadjoura.
24 India P T S. DeSouza, from Goa.
25 Amy Dora, ss, Downie, from Kurrachee.
25 Ava, ss, Fleurials, from Shanghai.
26 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Bimlipatam.
27 Negahiliah E, ss, M Vasphei, from Berberra.
27 Cosmopolis, ship Lyons, from Cardiff.
28 Harald Haarfager, ss Haltberg, from Bombay.
28 Khartoum, E G boat, Imbrahim Beg, from Zeila.
28 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, from Bombay.
28 Medina, ss, Henderson from Zanzibar.
28 Leon Spanish, ss Olano, from Liverpool.
28 Duna, ss, Thomson, from Jeddah.
28 Agra, ss, Hillcoat, from Kurrachee.
28 Panjaub, ss, Turner, from Bombay.
29 Atlanta, ss, Shaw, from Bombay
29 Milton, ss, Butchart, from Singapore.
29 Munsoura E. ss, Hussun, from Berberra.
30 Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, from Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24 Entrecasteveaux, F G boat, Conrreyobbes, to Saigon.
24 Quarta, ss, Haye, to Portsaid F O.
24 Assam, ss, Cates, to Calcutta.
24 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Bombay.
24 James Drake, Wilkie, to Kurrachee.
25 Sennar, E G boat, Priviieggio, to Tadjoura.
25 Amy Dora, ss, Downie, to Liverpool.
26 Hellespont, ss, Perriam, to Colombo.
26 Ava, ss, Flearials, to Marseilles.
27 Tebe, ss, Luciolli, to Busiah.
27 India, P T S, DeSouza, to Lisbon.
27 Hutton, ss, Hodges, to Marseilles.
28 Zagazig, ss, Emin, to Zeila.
28 Negahiliah E, ss, M Vasphei, Berberra.
28 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, to Southampton.
29 Leon Spanish, ss, Olano, to Manilla.
29 Duna, ss, Thomson, to Galle
29 Atlanta, ss, Shaw, to Liverpool.
29 Milton, ss, Butchart, to Portsaid F O.
30 Lombardian, barque, Millen, to Colombo.
30 Khedive, barque, Hoare, to Diamond Island.
30 Semnahord E. ss, Said, to Suez.
30 Harald Haarfager, ss. to Jeddah.
Dec. 1 Agra, ss, Hillcoat, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Wheatlandside, ship, Sutherland, from Cardiff.
C N, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Godavery, ss, Martimore, from Mauritius.
Cosmopolis, ship, Lyons, from Cardiff.
Khartoum E G boat, Imbrahim Beg, from Zeila.
Medina, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
Panjaub, ss, Turner, from Bombay.
Munsoura E. ss, Hussun, from Berberra.
Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, from Jeddah.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·903
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·6
Dew Point	70·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·718
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87·8
Minimum do. do	72·8
General Direction of wind	ESE, ENE, WNW, NNW, N, SSE, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	281

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zampa s, 250 barrels alum, Cuma Ramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Tartar s, 3 cases drugs, Merwanjee and Co.

Cathay s, 5 cases provisions, 4 cases candles, 1 cask vinegar, 5 cases oilmanstore, and 2 cases table salt, W Watson and Co; 2 cases biscuits, Jeewanjee Eduljee's sons; 28 drums sperm oil, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

Pekin s, 1 hogshead vinegar, C E Mitchell and Co.

Mangolia s, 1 case toys, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 100 cases brandy L Sibille and Co.

Arabia s, 30 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s, 4 packages oilmanstore, Bolton and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s, 500 bags myrabollams, Nursee Khuttow; 850 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 60 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 20 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 69 bales cotton, Ranoojee Ramjee; 125 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 66 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow 7 bales cotton, Jairam Baval; 77 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 17 bales wool, Heeramund Nusedrum; 200 bales cotton, Khatow Muckanjee.

Selvio s, 385 cwts coir yarn, Tulub Arbee; 401 bags myrabollams Knoop and Co; 12 0 bags wheat, Mackinly, Simpson and Co; 189 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co.

Zampa s, 220 cwts coir yarn, Malsee Moorjee; 92 bales cotton, James Melville, 34 cwts horns, Ruzubally Alliruza.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s, 12 chests tea, and 110 packages ginger, P and O Co; 15 bales hides, Nansebhoy Allarukhia 5 bales hides, Volkart Brothers. 98 bags coffee Peerbhoy Assur; 20 0 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Valbyrier, 700 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

Tartar s, 934 bags rape seed, Segrna Hobart and Co; 100 cwts horns, Nanseebhoy Allarukhia 101 bales coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella, 5 bales hides; Dhurumsee Vellee 337½ cwts coir yarn James Darragh and Co.

FOR HULL.

Carrie Clark, 5,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 75 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Geelong s, 100 bales cotton, E Spincer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Geelong s, 230 bags teel seed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Geelong s, 45½ cases indigo, H Z Abedeen.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s, 40 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 60 bales twist, Vullubdass Manchund; 20 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 1 bale cotton, A C Cummroodin; 26 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 1 bale cotton, H J M A Khaluck; 16 bales twist, Dayal Ruttonsee; 145 cwts sandalwood, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar s, 6 bales twist, H Cowasjee.

HIGH COURT.—10TH DECEMBER.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

352-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Pestonjee Dadabhoy and another vs Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

86-74—Jefferson and Payne—Crustnarao Bhawoo vs Saraswatibai widow and others—Shamrao P and V.

829 73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morarjee Gokuldass and others vs. Parwatibai widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

1018-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Haji Esmail Hajee Hubib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

448-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Neriad Spinning and W Co vs Annunjee Vishram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Part heard.

For argument on a Judge's summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhai vs Syed Mira Shaw—L Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

267-75—K Morojee—Maneckial Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw—P Cowasjee.

353-75—Fletcher and Smith—Chunilal Vurjeewundass vs Jeevunbai—P Cowasjee.

331-75—Jefferson and Payne—Dyal Purshotum vs Culla Purdhan—Mr Balkrisna and B.

609 74—Chalk and Turner—Emnabai widow vs Haji Aly Mahomed and others—Crawford and Boevey.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

LONG CAUSES.

551-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mulloo Ramji vs Dewjee Ramjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

310-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sadashew Ragoonath vs The B B & C I Railway Co—Prescot and Winter.

327-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Motilall Sumbhoolall—Tyabjee and Sayani

491-75—M H Khan—Bai Muttee vs Manockiall Damodirdass—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 9.

Miller, Surg Major, Bombay 13th Regt N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 9.

Birdwood, Sub Lieut, Bengal 31st Regt, on duty, to Jullunder.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 8th December 1875.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the Troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship Jumna on the 15th inst :—

Surg Maj C W Watling, M D.

Surgs F P Staples, F B Scott, and J A Anderson, M D.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

63rd Foot—Maj C H Kinahan, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt-Col C. O Lord, Wing Officer, 13th Regt N I, to Bombay, from 2nd to 31st December 1875, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj A K J C Mackenzie, 4th Bengal Cavy, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt J G R D MacNeill, Madras Infantry is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the Furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt John William Forbes Biggs, of the 109th Foot, Second Wing Subn, 18th Regt N I, 3rd July 1874.

The services of Lt-Col S Scott are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in C from the 11th inst.

Lt-Col M W Willoughby, S C, Asst Comsy Genl, having returned on the 1st inst, the unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted to him by G G O No 80, dated 4th Feb 1874, is cancelled.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lt C W E Murphy, R A, third Class comsy of Ordnance, on the 30th ultimo, the following reversion and promotion is ordered in the Ordnance Dept:—

Capt H M Burgess, third class (Actg second class) Comsy of Ordnance, to revert to third class Comsy of Ordnance.

Lt C W E Murphy, third class Comsy of Ordnance, to be Actg second class Comsy of Ordnance.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W J Ffennell, B A, is appointed Chaplain of Dharwar and the Konkan Stations.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A J Cowan has been appointed to act as Asst Secy to Govt in the Political and Educational Depts, during the absence of Mr P Ryan, or until further orders.

Mr Cowan assumed charge of his duties on the 1st inst, before office hours.

Mr W R Pratt, C S, resumed charge of his duties as Actg Agent for H E the Govr, Surat, on the 18th ult.

Lt-Col L C Barton resumed charge of his duties as Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, on the morning of the 18th ult.

Mr Arthur Crawford, C S, resumed charge of his duties as Political Agent, Colaba, on the 19th ult.

Mr G Larcom, Asst Political Agent, Colaba, resumed charge of his duties on the 19th ult.

Mr J B Peile, C S, resumed charge of his duties as Political Agent, Kattywar, from Capt Wodehouse, on the morning of the 24th ult.

Col F Schneider resumed charge of his duties as Actg Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, from Major G R C Westropp, on the 29th ult, after office hours.

Col W C Parr resumed charge of his duties as Political Agent, Cutch, on the 2nd inst, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sect 22 of Act XV of 1865, to appoint Mr Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act, within the local limits of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, vice Mr Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee resigned.

Messrs. Dossabhoy Framjee and Nana Morojee respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Mag of Police, Bombay, on the 1st Dec 1875, before office hours.

Messrs. Nana Morojee and P Ryan respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Third Mag of Police, Bombay, on the 1st Dec 1875, before office hours.

Munshi Gurmukdas walad Vuchumal, Head Munshi to the Mukhtyarkar of Thul, in the Dist of Upper Sind Frontier, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class, under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Khan Saheb Meherjibhai Kuvarji received charge of the second class, third grade, Sub Judge's Court at Talegaon, in the Poona Dist, on the 4th Oct 1875, before office hours.

Messrs. M B Baker and N M W Daniell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh on the 1st inst before office hours.

Maj W Jacob, H M's 22nd N I received charge of the appointment of Cant Mag at Baroda and performed its duties in addition to his own from 2 to 27th Nov 1875, during Capt Hobson's absence on privilege leave.

Thomas Blaney, Esq, is appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be computed from the 20th Dec 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W A East to act as First Asst Collr of Surat during the absence of Mr W Ramsay, or until further orders.

Mr C E Lawson to be Supernumerary Asst to the Collr of Kaladgi.

Mr H Ingle, Supt of Karwar and Huzur Depy Collr, Kanara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr T M Cotgrave to act as an Asst Collr of the second class in the Salt Dept during the absence on furlough of Capt D C Pedder, or until further orders.

Mr G B Spring to act as an Asst Collr of the third class, while Mr Cotgrave acts as an Asst Collr of the second class, or until further orders.

Mr R Thom to act as an Asst Collr in the fourth class, while Mr Spring acts as an Asst Collr in the third class, or until further orders.

Mr M C Leckie to act as a Proby Asst Collr, While Mr Thom acts as an Asst Collr in the fourth class, or until further orders.

Mr G Druitt, Supernumerary Asst Collr of Khandesh is allowed subsidiary leave for seven days, in addition to the 15 days' leave granted to him under Govt Order of the 24th ult.

Mr E C K Ollivant, Supernumerary Asst Collr, a Surat was allowed subsidiary leave for one day, viz, the 18th Aug 1875 in addition to the 10 days' subsidiary leave granted to him as per Govt Notification dated 25th Aug last.

During the absence on privilege leave of Mr E Pratt, third class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, from 21st June to 19th Sept 1875, the following arrangement was made :—

Mr G B Spring acted as third class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue from 21st June to 14th July 1875, both days inclusive

Mr R N Coghlan acted as third class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue from 15th July to 19th Sept 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr R Thom acted as fourth class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue from 1st June to 19th Sept 1875, both days inclusive.

During Mr Spring's absence on privilege leave Mr M C Leckie acted as fourth class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, viz, from 15th July to 13th Oct 1875.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg Shantaram Vinayak Kantak is allowed two years' leave of absence without pay under Sec 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code Second Edition.

Mr G W Scott, Head Clerk to the Collr of Khandesh, and Mr Hubert G Gell have passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

Mr A K Oliver has passed the prescribed examination in Persian.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On the return of Mr Price, Supdt, Kurrachee Harbour Works from furlough, Mr Hart is appointed to act as Ex Engr at the Presidency.

Mr W Clerke and Mr J D Ferguson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Ex Engr for Irrigation, Guzerat, on the forenoon of the 16th Nov 1875.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Sahebs Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis and Narayen Krishna Gokale respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Depy Educational Inspr, Ratnagiri Sub-Division, on the 20th ult before office hours.

Mr P Peterson is appointed to act as Prof in the Deccan College during the absence of Mr Shute, or until further orders.

Mr A L P Larken is appointed to act as a Prof fourth grade, in the Deccan College during the absence of Mr Oxenham, or until further orders.

Mr E H Aitken is appointed to act as a Prof fourth grade in the Deccan College during the absence of Dr Kielhorn or until further orders.

Lieut-Col T Waddington, Educational Inspr, Central Div availed himself of the privilege leave for three months granted to him on the 3rd ultimo, from the 15th idem.

Dr F Kielhorn assumed charge of the office of Educational Inspr, Central Div, on the 15th Nov. after office hours.

Rao Sahebs Sitaram V Patwardan and Abajee Vishnu Kathwate respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy Educational Inspr, Poona Sub-Div, on the 29th ult. before office hours.

Mr Richard Shute, M A, Prof of Logic and Moral Philosophy Deccan College, has been allowed furlough for one year on medical certificate.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

In supersession of the Notification at page 1192 of the "Govt Gazette," dated 25th inst, Mr J E Down is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Ramchundra Bapuji, Huzur Depy Collr, is appointed a Municipal Comr for the Town of Tanna, vice Mr Cooverjee Cawasjee, who has left the station.

Mr Hirachund Mahanya Guzrathi is appointed a member of the Municipality for the Town of Chandor, in Nassick, vice Mr Sadashiv Tagdeo, deceased.

Mr G B Reid delivered over and Mr A C Boevey received charge of the Office of Supernumerary Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, on the 24th inst, in the afternoon.

Mr A T Crawford delivered over and Mr T H Davies received charge of the Office of the 2nd Asst Collr, Colaba, on the 27th Nov 1875, in the forenoon.

Mr C E G Crawford relinquished charge of his Office as Asst Collr of Ahmedabad on the 18th Nov 1875, and availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him vide Notification at page 1190 of the "Govt Gazette," Part I, 1875.

Capt Wise was employed on special duty in attendance on H R H the Prince of Wales and H E the Viceroy from Nov 2nd to 18th, both days inclusive.

He is entitled to an allowance of Rs 10 per diem under Govt Resolution No 6804, dated 16th Nov 1875, during the time he was employed on special duty.

Mr W J Holland delivered over and Capt W R Westmacott received charge of the Office of Supdt of Police, Ahmedabad, in the forenoon of the 5th ultimo.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs J L Laird and R B Oliphant, Asst Conservators of Forests, Belgaum, delivered over and assumed charge of the Office of the Asst Conservator of Forests, Belgaum, on the 17th Nov 1875, before office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Maj Prendergast Walsh and Mr Charles Mapp respectively delivered over and received charge of the House of Correction, Bombay, on the 30th Nov 1875, after office hours.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette, Nov.* 19.)

War Office, Pall Mall,
19th November, 1875.

The undermentioned Lieutenants from the Militia to be Lieutenants, and their Commissions to bear date 20th November, 1875 :—

1st Regiment of Life Guards, Charles Napier Miles, Royal North Gloucester, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant D. W. W., Lord Rossmore, resigned.

1st Dragoon Guards, John Rose Vincent, Northumberland, vice F. W. Robertson, retired.

Edward Hugh Robert Crofton, Clare, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant R. H. Morrison, transferred to the 18th Hussars.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Frederick Eustace Arbuthnott Wollaston, Leicester, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant H. A. Amyatt-Burney, transferred to the 1st Dragoons.

2nd Dragoons, John Arthur Wellesley O'Neill Torrens, Londonderry, vice J. Wilson, promoted.

4th Hussars, Spencer Walpole Follett, 3rd Royal Lancashire, vice A. M. Muir, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

8th Hussars, Edwin James Fell, Royal Westmoreland, vice J. B. Miller, retired.

Peter Legh Clowes, Worcester, vice R. N. Sutton, promoted.

Eustace Reginald Maudslay, Essex Rifles, vice E. G. Paley, promoted.

10th Hussars, Philip Francis Durham, Royal Cardigan, vice E. Hartopp, promoted.

11th Hussars, Andrew Burrell Hayley, 1st Stafford, vice St. J. S Taylor, promoted.

Lord Edmund Bernard Fitzalan Howard, Royal Sussex, vice L. G. Mundy, deceased.

15th Hussars, Wolstan Francis, Cambridge, vice J. C Lister Kay, deceased.

Robert Gordon Sharman-Crawford, 2nd Royal Lancashire, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant W. H. Cazalet, transferred to the 33rd Foot.

19th Hussars, Dudley Richard Apthorp, 7th Royal Lancashire, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant W. E. Phillips, transferred to the 10th Hussars.

Coldstream Guards, The Honourable Arthur Henry Henniker-Major, West Suffolk, vice Lieutenant and Captain R. Spencer Hall, promoted.

1st Foot, Joseph Cunliffe Fenton, 7th Royal Lancashire, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant P. B. G. Coulton, transferred to the 8th Hussars.

Charles William Southcott Hallett, 7th Royal Lancashire, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant C. M. P. Burn, transferred to the 78th Foot.

2nd Foot, Arthur John Adams, East York, vice H. M. Matthews, promoted.

Thomas Luscombe Bockett, Edinburgh Artillery, vice A. T. Morison, deceased.

Stewart Holcombe Rushbridger, 2nd Royal Tower Hamlets, vice H. W. Trench, promoted.

4th Foot, George Henry Blois Elliott, Hampshire, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant Gerald Dease, transferred to the 7th Foot.

6th Foot, Nevill Francis Augustus Maunsell, Kildare, vice G S Grimble, promoted.

7th Foot, Henry Porter, Royal Cornwall Rangers, vice W. E. Roberts, promoted.

10th Foot, Adrian Charles Chamier, 4th Middlesex, vice G. P. Townshend, promoted.

Charles James Hill, 1st Royal Cheshire, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant R. B. Williams, transferred to the 13th Foot.

13th Foot, John George Downing, Royal Anglesey, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant H. B. Warden, transferred to the 83rd Foot.

Arthur Williamson Alsager Pollock, 1st Derby, vice C. D. Radcliffe, retired.

Charles Du Plat Richardson-Griffiths, Royal Jersey, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant W. S. Marshall, transferred to the 40th Foot.

14th Foot, Francis Dykes Walker, Royal Ayr and Wigtown, in succession to Sub Lieutenant H. A. B. Boulderson, transferred to the 59 h Foot.

Capel George Adye, 1st Warwick, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant R. Eccles, transferred to the 43rd Foot.

Henry Fenning, 2nd Durham, vice W S Hewett, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Alfred William George Gaussen, Hertford, vice B. W. C. Firman, promoted.

Richard Lyon Geaves, Royal Bucks, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant G. E. Briggs, transferred to the 7th Foot.

Edward Ellison Sutton Schuyler, 3rd Royal Lancashire, vice G. Van Heythuysen, promoted.

15th Foot, Reginald Philip Vaillant, Royal London, in succession to Sub Lieutenant A. F. Luttrell, transferred to the Rifle Brigade.

16th Foot, George John Nician Logan, Royal Glamorgan Artillery, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant H. E. W. Beville, transferred to the 83rd Foot.

James Cecil Balfour Crastor, Royal Jersey Field Artillery, vice A E Hagarty, deceased.

17th Foot, Arthur McClintock, Louth, vice H. Morris, retired.

19th Foot, James Henry Scott-Douglas, Norfolk Artillery, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant G. W. Maish, resigned.

20th Foot, George Edward Capel Cure, West Essex, vice S. P. T. Goldsmith, promoted.

Charles Henry Plunkett Dunne, North Mayo, vice R F Vesch, dismissed the Army.

21st Foot, Algernon William Collings, 4th Royal Guernsey, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant the Honourable Hugh Rudolph Arbuthnot Gough, transferred to the Coldstream Guards.

23rd Foot, Charles Henry Milford, Royal Glamorgan, vice A F. Bernard, retired.

30th Foot, Walter Henry Scott, 4th Royal Lancashire, in succession to Sub Lieutenant G. St. M. Palmes, transferred to the 14th Hussars.

33rd Foot, Henry Percy Garnett, 1st West Norfolk.

35th Foot, Lionel James Trafford, Nottingham.

36th Foot, Theophilus Bolton French, Roscommon, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant G. H. H. Hayhurst, transferred to the 7th Foot.

38th Foot, Arthur Henry Clarke-Jervoise, North York, in succession to Sub Lieutenant H. W. Garden, transferred to the 16th Foot.

39th Foot, Philip Farrer, Dorset, vice R. R. N. Sturt, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

42nd Foot, The Honourable Archibald Fitz Roy George Hay, Royal Perth, vice G B. McL Cumberland, promoted.

45th Foot, Robert Lloyd Edwards, Mid-Ulster Artillery, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant F. A. Harris, transferred to the 54th Foot.

Arthur Dolben Bulpett, 2nd Royal Cheshire, vice J. McCleverty, promoted.

46th Foot, George Ashby Ashby, Northampton and Rutland, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant H. R. Stopford, transferred to the Coldstream Guards.

53rd Foot, Charles Chamley Turner, 6th West York, vice R Waller, promoted.

John Hawley Burke Galway, vice A. G. Fife, transferred to the 5th Lancers.

56th Foot, Hugh Ingoldsby Massy, Royal Limerick County, vice T Prickett, promoted.

58th Foot, Henry Dolphin, 2nd Norfolk, vice A. C. King, retired.

59th Foot, John Wood Gordon, Royal East Middlesex, vice R. Ellias, promoted.

60th Foot, Robert George Buchanan-Riddell, West Kent, vice A G Bagot, retired.

The Honourable Conway Stratford George Canning, Royal Cornwall Rangers, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant C. B. Childe-Pemberton, transferred to the Royal Horse Guards.

66th Foot, Charles Bury Adams, King's County, vice G. G Baker-Cresswell, retired.

73rd Foot, Archibald Morden Carthew-Yorstoun, Scottish Borderers, vice T. H. F. Strickland, deceased.

74th Foot, Gibert Alexander Pagan, 2nd Royal Lanark, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant A.G Russel, transferred to the Rifle Brigade.

79 Foot, George Alexander Caradoc Reid, Royal Berkshire, vice P. G. F. Graeme, retired.

82nd Foot Joseph Aurthur Henley, 5th Royal Lancashire, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant C. E Harman transferred to the 89th Foot.

83rd Foot, Arthur Henry Oakeley, Yorkshire Artillery, vice H. F. Caddell, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps

Herbert Mansfield, Royal North Lincoln, vice T. P. Powell, retired.

87th Foot, Arthur Peters Johnson, Shropshire, vice C. W. Wildman, promoted.

92nd Foot, Walter Colquhoun Boyd, Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders, vice M. C. Cooke-Collis, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

94th Foot, James MacSwiney, 2nd Middlesex, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant C. C. Hodgkinson, transferred to the 59th Foot.

97th Foot, Thomas Edward Bland, 5th West York, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant W. A. Scott, transferred to the 92nd Foot.

Edward Henry Baines, 2nd Devon, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant E. W. St. G. Welchman, transferred to the 51st Foot.

Francis Foord Hilton, Waterford Artillery, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant A. E. P. Burn, transferred to the 68th Foot.

98th Foot, Charles Edmund Wedgwood Wood, 1st Stafford, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant G U. Browne transferred to the 40th Foot.

101st Foot, Charles Augustus King Hall, 4th Royal Lancashire, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant C Crutchley, transferred to the Scots Fusilier Guards.

102nd Foot, George William Hacket Pain, Royal Wiltshire, vice P C Sandes, retired.

104th Foot, Benjamin Patrick Hawes, Oxford, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant C. E. Mahon, transferred to the 34th Foot.

105th Foot, William Barrow Stanton, Royal North Down, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant A. Adye, transferred to the 2nd Foot.

106th Foot, Reuben Norton, Royal Radnor, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant G. W. Younghusband, transferred to the 34th Foot.

Frank Leslie Joy, 4th West York, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant W. H. Jameson, transferred to the 3rd Foot.

108th Foot, Walter Croker St. Ives Partridge, Royal Monmouth, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant G. Power, resigned.

109th Foot, Arthur Courtney Hilliard, 1st Durham, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant T. Stock, transferred to the 65th Foot.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BROWN—November 18th, at 18, Palm Grove, Birkenhead Isabella S. Watt, wife of Alexander Brown, Esq., of Liverpool, and daughter of the late John Watt, Esq., of Meathie, Forfarshire, N.B.

BOMBAY.

DEATH

LYON—December 5th, at Belgaum, from the effects of falling into a well, Louisa Jane, the beloved and only child of Sergt. W. Frederick and Catherine M Lyon, Royal Engineers, Overseer P. W. D., aged 1 year, 10 months and 9 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—December 3rd, at Jhelum, the wife of Captain R. B. Graham, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

TAYLE —December 3rd, at Soory, the wife of S. H. C. Tayler, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

VANSOMEREN—WEYMOUTH—December 3rd, at Christ Church, G. G B. Vansomeren, Barrister-at-Law, to Emma Louisa, the eldest daughter of R. F. Weymouth, Esq., D. Lit. of Mill Hill Middlesex.

DEATH.

BLAIKIE—December 2nd, at the Branch Elphinstone Hotel, Madras, Thomas, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Blaikie, who survived only two days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1875.

THE appointment of Dr. Blaney to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year reflects much credit on Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government. The honorary office of Sheriff is greatly coveted, because, besides conferring a certain distinction on the holder, its duties are, to say the least, not onerous, while its emoluments are considerable. So valuable a piece of patronage has, of course, frequently been jobbed by the Local Government, who have found it afforded convenient means of succouring a friend in need, or rewarding systematic servility. It must, however, in fairness be added that in some cases the selection of a Sheriff has been made with a single view, apparently, to the encouragement of unofficial merit. Sir Philip Wodehouse—for we understand that it was His Excellency himself who insisted on the nomination of Dr. Blaney—has in the present instance followed the best instead of the worst traditions of his predecessors, by giving the appointment to a gentleman who has no personal friends at Government House or among members of Council and other high officials, who owes nothing to "interest," and who has raised himself from an obscure position and won general respect by his rare energy and public spirit. In spite of the claims on his time of an extensive and not too lucrative practice, Dr. Blaney has put the town of Bombay under great obligations to him by the untiring zeal with which he has worked to improve the administration of public affairs in Bombay. For the last ten years there has been no question connected with sanitary reform, with public works, or with local government in this city, which Dr. Blaney has not taken an active and useful part in discussing; and he may fairly claim a large share of the honour of having created in Bombay a Municipality whose constitution and whose working have become a model for other Indian cities to imitate, and in whose development lies the best hope of the progress of self-government in India. Some subjects Dr. Blaney has made specially his own; and to him, more than to any other man, Bombay is indebted for the extension of her water supply and for the circulation of just ideas regarding the drainage of the town. An indefatigable and most prolific writer and speaker, Dr. Blaney engages in any controversy with an enthusiasm that is sometimes mistaken for headlong partisanship; but no one who has watched his career can help admiring the unselfish disregard of personal considerations with which he has frequently taken up a cause against his own friends and fought it out successfully. It is honourable to the Governor of Bombay—who refused on a former occasion to withhold the Coronership from Dr. Blaney in order to gratify a greedy place-hunter—that he is eager to show his appreciation of so much sterling worth and independence of character.

WE hope Dr. Carter and his friends will not take it amiss if we say that we have read with some amusement their indignant denunciations of the inhumanity displayed by the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* in trying to prevent the establishment of a Leper Hospital in Bombay. All we have done has been to guard the Prince's gift to the poor of Bombay from misappropriation by a set of fanatics, who, instead of subscribing money themselves to carry out their pet idea, had the indecency to attempt to seize money that really belonged to other people. We are taunted with inconsistency in refusing to surrender the Prince's Rs. 10,000 to Mr. R. N. Khote, Dr. Hewlett, and Dr. Carter, because we said that perhaps this sum might form the nucleus of a permanent charitable fund; but of course we meant a fund for general poor relief, not for the benefit of any one class. As, however, the Prince's gift has now been saved from the clutches of the philanthropists who wish to build a Leper Hospital with other people's money, we should be sorry to have it supposed that we think Dr. Carter's project of segregating lepers from the rest of the population of this great city is undeserving of encouragement. It seems to us, certainly, that the question is one of sanitary police, and that the speeches crammed full of repulsive details with which Mr. Khote and Dr. Hewlett tried to frighten the Corporation last Friday ought to have been addressed in the first instance to the Government of Bombay. If so hideous a disease as leprosy prevails as widely and is as capable of being transmitted by contagion as has been alleged, then the duty of the Government in the matter is perfectly clear. A place ought to be set apart for the lepers after the Chinese fashion—and indeed this was the practice adopted in European countries till in most of them leprosy died out—and those amongst them who have not wealthy relations to support them should be lodged and fed at the public expense. We believe that in the majority of the cases the families of the afflicted persons would be glad to pay to have them kept in a place where they would be well treated, so that the expense of maintenance to the State would be inconsiderable. Lepers should, in fact, since the disease is now acknowledged on all hands to be incurable, be dealt with like lunatics, and kept apart from the community at large. An excellent suggestion was made the other day by a local contemporary, the *Indian Statesman*, that the precedent set by the colony of Mauritius, which has assigned a small island of the Seychelles group entirely for the use of lepers, might with advantage be imitated by Bombay. There are several little islands off the coast to the north of Bombay any one of which might be made use of as a home for a leper colony; and we see no reason why the Government should not at once instruct the Sanitary Commissioner to frame an estimate of the cost of forming and maintaining such a colony. Our own belief is that the proportions and infectious character of the disease have been greatly exaggerated; but this is a fair subject for inquiry, and, if the segregation of lepers be recognized as a duty to be undertaken by the State, it might take its place in the Budget after the European General Hospital. If, however, Dr. Carter and his friends are not satisfied with this proposal, it gives us much pleasure to inform them that a charitable native gentleman of Bombay, Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, has generously offered to provide land near Coorla for the site of a Leper Hospital or Asylum. On the ground Mr. Ardaseer has come forward to devote to this purpose there is a supply of Vehar Water available, and the services of an Assistant Surgeon can be obtained by the patients. Here then, is the first great difficulty surmounted. All that now remains to be done is to obtain the means for building and endowing the Hospital; and, as Mr. Ardaseer's gift is probably worth as much as the Prince's Rs. 10,000, Mr. Khote and Dr. Hewlett have the start given which they declared a week ago was the one thing needed to make subscriptions flow in freely. We hope, therefore, that they will now justify their own promises by bringing out a good subscription list. They have talked and written enough, in all conscience; let them now show what they can do.

THE EGYPTIANS IN ABYSSINIA.—THE DEATH OF MR. MUNZINGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 26TH NOVEMBER.

THE Egyptian Troopship Samanood arrived here on the 25th from Tajurra with the following news :—

Munzinger Pasha set out from Tajurra on the 28th October. His guides were eight Dankalis under a man named Shaikh Mahomed. The Pasha and party, to the number of 456 souls, among whom were several women, including Mrs. Munzinger, were conducted along a very bad road. The Egyptians had with them two small mountain train guns and some ammunition, also a few days' provisions. On the 9th November, after enduring great hardships, the expedition reached the bank of the river "Hawash," about six hours' journey from Aussa. Sultan Mahomed, of the Hanfalee tribe, received the Pasha with respect and tendered his submission, and was invested with a richly ornamented sword. While crossing the river at midnight on the 11th, a body of 6,000 Dankalees of the Hanfalee tribe, suddenly fell on the party. The fight continued until dawn and 312 officers, men, and women were slain, among the rest Munzinger Pasha and his wife. 144 men, one Captain, and one Lieutenant alone escaped to tell the tale; they were pursued but managed to reach the coast in safety on the 22nd November. Many Dankalees were killed in the fight.

It is alleged that Munzinger Pasha had tied some Dankalees to his guns and given them four dozen apiece for some slight offence, and this so rankled in the minds of the natives that they fell upon the Egyptians sooner than they had intended.

It is further reported that Raoof Pasha very nearly fell into a similar trap at Hanar. The Emir had made all preparations to surround the town and open the five gates at midnight, when the plot was discovered by the Emir's brother, who, in gratitude for his release by the Egyptians from prison, where he had been many years confined, informed the Pasha, who sallied forth and slew about 100 Gallas who were lying *perdu* round the city. Raoof Pasha is reported to have beheaded the Emir for his treachery. If he did anything so foolish neither he or his expedition will ever escape to the coast.

Abd-el-Kadir Pasha has arrived to succeed Jamali Pasha as Governor of Berbera. Bulhar remains closed as a place of export, but it is rumoured that the Egyptians have found their closing it a rather suicidal policy. A gentleman who went over to Berbera recently on business states that the conquerors of Somali land take the precaution to sleep on board their vessels at night. The truth is the Ay-yal Ahmed, numbering 800 souls, and the Adan Madoba of Antarad are the only tribes that have even nominally given in their submission to the Khedive, and the latter tribe are but 200 in number and reside almost altogether in Aden, where they are employed as boatmen. The Adan Madoba are truculent scoundrels and they sought in former years to intrigue with the Turks, but did not make much of it. Their motive on the present occasion for seeking Egyptian protection is to obtain aid against the Yusuf tribe with whom they have a deadly feud.

Letters from Massowa report that 7,000 Egyptian soldiers have left for the interior of Abyssinia, as 60,000 or 70,000 Abyssinians have collected together to oppose the further progress of the Khedive's troops. An expedition that started from Massowa, to make a junction with Munzinger Pasha at Aussa, is stated to be in very desperate circumstances. The export of goods from this port to Massowa has entirely ceased owing to the unsettled state of affairs above alluded to.

Intelligence has just arrived, that, as above surmised, the Gallas, indignant at the death of Emir Mahomed of Hanar, have surrounded Raoof Pasha, and he cannot get out of the city unless he is reinforced. He has telegraphed for assistance to Egypt from Aden.

McKillop Pasha and Redhwan Pasha proceeded in four ships to Guardafui, thence to Hafoon, which they took, as also Hamada, Magadoxo, Marka, Brava, Juba and Kisamo (Kismayo). The latter five places are within the acknowledged territories of the Sayyid of Zanzibar which extend to Warshaik. At Kismayo, only 400 miles from Zanzibar, the Governor of Sayyid Burgash refused to allow the Egyptian flag to be hoisted, and fled on the approach of an armed force. McKillop Pasha then rased the town to the ground, hauled down the Sayyid's flag, and hoisted that of the Khedive's. There are rumours of a force being dispatched from Zanzibar to oust the Egyptians from their piratically acquired new possessions.

The absence of any British man-of-war in these waters at the present juncture is much commented on.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 19TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Bangalore, Commander T. Alderton, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English Mails of the 19th Nov. on board. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Onslow	Col A B Little
Capt A kwright	Mrs Fendall, child, infant and European female servant
Mr and Mrs Sedgwick	Miss Barty
Mrs Hayes	Miss Whitworth
Mrs Moore	Miss Zulficar Ali
Mrs Palin	Sub Lieuts Campbell D'Oyley, Tenison, Pollock, and Carter
Dr and Mrs Kirton	Mr and Mrs Roberts
Col, Mrs. and Miss Young	Mrs Barter
Mr and Mrs Baines, infant, and ayah	Mr G T Park
Mr Price	Mrs Bidwell and two children
Mr J Price	Mr and Mrs Porter
Mrs C West	Mrs A E Morris
Mrs and two Misses Roberts	Mr Allaruckia.
Captain Sarreaunt	
Mr H M Gibbs	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Cockerell, 2 children and European female servant	Miss Hutchinson
Mr and Mrs Wenger	Capt Renwick
Mr and Mrs Horsfall	Mr G H Ricketts
Mrs and 2 Misses Buckland	Mr and Mrs Elmslie
Mr A Davidson	Mr Lang
Miss Beecher and European female servant	Miss Forsyth and European female servant
Mr and Mrs Brooke and European female servant	Mr Prinsep
Mr and Mrs Charles Mathews and European female servant	Mr A B Fisher
Mr O S Comyn	Maj Winson
Mr Abel	Mr A J Peel
Col Gill	Mr Ramsay
Mr Bell	Capt and Mrs Singleton
Lieut Bisset	Archbishop of Goa and Revd J Menteiro and Macedo Peirra
	Mr Coppinger
	Mr Templeman.
	Col Nassau Lees

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Verhalghe	Rev Hughes
Mr Van Hoobruck	Mr and Mrs Presse
Mr Straug	Mr Damme.

FROM ADEN.

Surg Genl Johnstone	18 Deck.
Lieut P Hockin, R N	

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 19TH Nov.

THOUGH we have had no official declaration on the subject, it is understood in well-informed quarters that the Eastern Question has now entered upon a more settled phase. The opinion gains ground that the recent declaration of Russian activity was in some degree intended to satisfy the Slavs, whose press had complained of the apathy of the Czar. But it follows that while such may have been one object of the article in the *Official Gazette*, it need not have been exclusively so. The declarations of that organ would equally serve to pacify the demands of that very large party in Russia who still cling to the hope of one day planting the Muscovite flag at Constantinople, and who entertain those old ambitions with all the more tenacity because they know that such a result would affront Germany. Be that as it may, and whatever the motive so far as regards Russia's internal concerns or her Slav *protégés*, the first effect of the Muscovite declaration was to put every other power in Europe upon its guard. The frequent meetings of our own Cabinet and the alarms at Berlin about the movement of Russian troops have caused some anxiety during the past few days, but I have now good authority for saying that the whole aspect of the matter is very re-assuring. The effect of the Premier's Guildhall speech and the tone of the German and French Press have shown the three great Powers that any project which any one of them may have conceived for settling this question according to their own will may lead to more serious complications. It is perfectly evident that the German nation are as strongly opposed to a Russian occupation of Constantinople as are the English, and that the German people would not be satisfied to accept Holland as a sop for their quiescence. Nor would the Austrian people care to be indemnified by the annexation of all the Slavonic States. In fact the divergencies of interest and of opinion among the three Great Powers, and the known opposition of England and France to the disintegration of the Turkish Empire, form the Sultan's best hopes in this present hour of his tribulation. As I indicated in my last letter, Russia has forced this subject to a degree of prominence which is distasteful to her two allies, and it is apparent that she is already feeling their repressive influence. When she spoke of a joint note, Germany induced her to recognise Austria as the Power most deeply concerned in the peace of Turkey, and to entrust an Austrian minister, Count Andreassy, to draft that document. At this moment Count Andreassy is supposed to be engaged upon that work, and it is evident that His Excellency is in no great hurry about it. In the meantime Turkey has appointed the most able and trusted man in his service, Rashid Pasha, as Grand Vizier, and a Christian, Constant Effendi, as Vice-Governor in one of the districts of Herzegovina. Turkey also promises a detailed programme of reforms, and she evidently desires to take the initiative in giving guarantees to the Christian population before the Powers can declare their intentions. All this may do something towards saving the immediate disintegration of the Empire; it may also save the territory from the talked of occupation by Austria on behalf of the great Powers, but it is doubtful whether in the reckoning which must come before many months are over it will save Bosnia and Herzegovina from being entrusted with a separate autonomy. With nothing less than that will Russia be satisfied, and, if Constantinople and the bulk of the Empire were still left to the Sultan, a severance of the Christian States would find no great amount of opposition in England. This scheme would, at any rate, defer the time when the nations would have to consider who shall be the Sultan's successor on the Bosphorus; and though Turkish finance is beyond all hope, and utterly distrusted here by reason of the recent repudiation, the project that I have just sketched out finds favour here because it would give the Porte one more chance of retrieving itself. The views of our own Cabinet on this solution are not known, but current report states that, while all the Ministers are opposed to a wholesale disintegration of European Turkey, some of them would not object to see a severance of the Christian States. Nobody supposes that they would advise an appeal to arms in the interest of Turkey, unless as an ally with Austria or more likely with Germany, but, as a European war is now deemed to be improbable, this phase of the subject is hardly ever talked about. In fact the Government are being urged on all sides to avoid joining in any conflict among the great Powers, should such an unlikely event arise, but to act their own part in Egypt; not to play the part of conqueror, but either by diplomacy or by force of arms to obtain supremacy in Egypt, and to justify this interference on precisely the same grounds that Russia would justify her interference in Turkey. "Egypt for England" is the one undoubted result of the recent scare in the East, and upon that point the Ministry are credited with being quite prepared to endorse the public demand, should Constantinople ever pass into other hands than those of the Turk.

The sudden fracture of the telegraph wire has deprived us of any further news about the Perak affair. Bad as that business has become, it has already produced one good result—a crying demand for a reversal of Mr. Gladstone's policy in one respect, viz., that there shall be more English troops in the far East than the present arrangements provide for. Even the *Spectator* has responded to this cry. It writes after the following—for it—surprising, but very sensible fashion :—"We are trying to protect our vast interests eastward of Ceylon with too few men, and some day or other shall meet with a catastrophe. It is positively childish to go about as we do in the whole of that vast region, trading, exploring, warning and punishing pirates, threatening great Governments like that of China, and claiming rights in a long peninsula like Malay, without retaining three thousand Queen's soldiers anywhere within call. The Fleet cannot do everything—cannot, for instance, sail into Sultan Ismail's stockade on the Perak—and it is silly to leave ourselves so entirely without material force, and more especially without sufficient artillery. We want an Asiatic Malta, even if we have to keep it up by contributions from every Colony interested, and we do not believe that if the matter were thoroughly explained to Parliament a fair outlay for the purpose would be refused. At present we are relying for ultimate safety wholly upon India, and though no doubt India is strong, as Britain is strong, still the Viceroy can no more annihilate time and space than the British Government can Moreover, the 'Indian system,' as regards allowances, is always more or less in the way. Officers and men alike delight in an active service which brings the chance of distinction and breaks the deadly monotony of Indian cantonment life, but will not every officer and man who goes to Perak be fined heavily for that performance of his duty? There may be some regulation of which we are not aware enabling the Government to avoid such a bizarre arrangement, but in the ordinary course the regiments detailed for this exceptionally dangerous work would lose, during the time occupied, more than half the Indian allowances. We want a healthy depôt 2,000 miles eastward of Calcutta, and some day the economy which refuses it will cost us millions." The wisdom of this suggestion is apparent not only in view of our interests in Malacca, China, and Japan, but the fact that Russia is making a great naval depôt at Saghalian should warn us to be well prepared in Chinese waters.

The air is full of rumours about supposed changes in the Cabinet. It is perhaps probable that Sir C. Adderley may, like Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, be removed from the Board of Trade. In truth it is asserted that Sir Charles is conscious of his own shortcomings, and he has asked to be relieved from the duty of meeting Parliament with another Shipping Bill. It is therefore very likely that the honourable Baronet will be succeeded by some one else. I however doubt the statement, which prevails most strongly in the Carlton, that Mr. Ward Hunt will be transferred from the Admiralty to some other post. Having committed themselves to the Vanguard minute, I think it pretty certain the Ministry will stand by their colours, and keep Mr. Hunt where he is.

Notwithstanding the statements in last evening's papers, it is nevertheless a fact that Sir J. Holker has been made Attorney General, and Mr. Hardinge Giffard, Solicitor General, but the patents have not yet been signed. Mr. Giffard has not a seat in Parliament, but a place will be made for him, probably at Huntingdon, for which purpose Sir J. Karslake will most likely be made a Peer.

It is regarded as pretty certain that the Government are at length framing a measure to effect increased attendance at the elementary schools. It is very unlikely that this will be a sweeping compulsory proposal of the nature that will satisfy the Birmingham school of Radicals, and, after all, theirs is the scheme which the public has associated with the cry for "compulsory education." In the excellent speech which Lord Hartington made at Bristol the other day, he adroitly attempted to force the hands of the Cabinet upon this question. He declared that the Liberal party were "prepared to sink every difference in consideration of the one great object which all were preparing to recognise—namely, that there is a paramount necessity that a sound and secular (!) system of education may exist and may be extended throughout the country at large." These observations have caused no small surprise, for few of us suspected that Lord Hartington was in favour of a secular and universal system of elementary education. Its object was, no doubt, intended to compel the Tory party, now they have taken this subject in hand, to do so after no squeamish fashion. My own opinion is that a Conservative Government will not venture upon any scheme which will affect the clerical interest, but that it will limit itself to a reform of the Agricultural Children's Act of 1873, and possibly refuse to permit children to engage in any kind of labour under ten years of age.

The abrupt departure of the Hon. Col. Clifford—(to whose resignation at the War Office I referred last week)—from the country is likely to be heard of in the Divorce Court. A Scotch paper says that before sending in his resignation to the Horse Guards he went to his solicitors and instructed them to get all his property made over to his wife, leaving himself penniless.

An influential company is being formed to acquire Lord Dudley's interest in the Opera House in the Haymarket. The object of the transfer is to change the building into—a West End Stock Exchange! How will the swells like to see a bear garden at the end of Pall Mall? Writing of the Haymarket Opera House reminds one that in the absence of the Prince of Wales the foundation stone of the Opera House on the Thames Embankment will be laid on the 16th of December by the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE CARANDINI OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY.

LAST night a very successful Concert was given by this talented company at the Town Hall; the applause was loud and continuous, and the ladies complied with the demands for repetition with the greatest cheerfulness. Miss Fannie was obliged to accede to the wishes of the audience by adding another song on each occasion to her allotted share in the programme. This afternoon the farewell performance will take place at 5-30, and there cannot be a doubt that the Town Hall will be crowded in every part. The programme is excellent. Mr. Locke Gray will assist on the Organ.

ARRIVAL OF THE PORTUGUESE ARCHBISHOP.

A FAINT attempt at a demonstration was made yesterday by the Portuguese inhabitants of Bombay on the occasion of the arrival of his Grace Don Ayres Vasconcellos de Ornellas, the new Archbishop of Goa, or as he is more euphoniously styled,—with the characteristic modesty of Portuguese titles,—the Primate of the East. Some three hundred Portuguese gentlemen assembled in the evening on the Apollo Bunder to receive his Grace on his landing from the English mail steamer Bangalore, which arrived during the day. The steamer had gone in the ordinary course to her moorings at Mazagon, and the Primate was conveyed back to the Apollo Bunder in a steam barge. The Portuguese Vice-Consul in Bombay (Dr. Carvalho) and one or two of the chief clergy went on board the steamer, and accompanied his Grace to the shore. The crowd on the Bunder was divided into two long and broad lines, reaching from the top of the landing stairs to about 100 yards away, where his Grace's carriage stood. At the top of the steps stood a *padre*, holding aloft a massive silver crucifix, and the other members of the Portuguese clergy, of whom there were several present, were grouped around. On the arrival of his Grace, and when he had ascended the steps, he reverently uncovered and kissed the cross, and remained without his hat while the Vice-Consul read an address in Portuguese, of which the following is a translation :—

"We the undersigned members of the Christian community subject to the jurisdiction of your Grace, rejoice and jubilantly welcome you, as our most illustrious pastor, in this city. Our hoped-for prelate is come,—the desired of the nations is amongst us,—our ardent desires have been realised; so, returning thanks to heaven for such a sublime favour, we hail the person of your Grace with the sincere exclamation "Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord." Arduous and thorny, Reverend Sir, is the mission which Vehue, our venerable chief of the Church, our most Holy father Pius IX has imposed upon your Grace; but the choice could not have been better made. The fame of wisdom and virtue and other gifts with which your Grace is endowed, leaving Madeira the birthplace of your Grace, and the diocese where you have gained much love and respect, and which your Grace, with ready abnegation, and carried away by a truly Apostolic zeal and an ardent Evangelical charity, has departed from in behalf of Christianity, have resounded throughout the four corners of India. Glorious has been the past life of your Grace, and from this we draw a favourable, hopeful, and happy omen regarding that we are about to experience. Let therefore the days of mourning in which the Lusitanian church of the East has found itself be blotted out. We pray God for the preservation of your Grace, and would to Heaven that our humble petition may be benignly heard. Kissing your Grace's hands with due respect, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves your Grace's most humble and obedient subjects."

The address was signed by the Portuguese Vice-Consul Dr. Carvalho, the Vicar-General Manoel Gomes; the Vicar de Vaara of Poona, S. J. Gonsalves, and about a hundred others.

When the reading of the address was completed there was a general cry of "Viva," which was repeated when the Archbishop, after a short reply, walked forward to his carriage, preceded by the priest with the cross. His Grace is expected to remain in Bombay for a month or two, and will take up his temporary abode at Colaba.

His Grace has expressed his desire that his reception should be made in the Cathedral of our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, at 6 P. M. to day. The rev. officiating Vicar, Joze Aureliano de Souza, requests the favour of the clergy of the town of Bombay and the Catholic laity to assemble at the appointed hour.

PROGRAMME FOR THE RECEPTION OF HIS GRACE AT GOA.

THE *Boletin* of the Government of Goa says as follows regarding the grand reception which is awaiting His Grace the Archbishop at Goa:—"Having been officially informed that His Grace, Don Ayres Ornellas de Vasconcellos, Metropolitan Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East, will soon arrive in this city, and being a duty that the reception of the supreme head of the Lusitanian Church of these parts of the world, it should be made with all respect and honour which is due to his high dignity and hierarchy, I therefore order the following :—

1st. As soon as any steamer is in sight and known that she is coming to Goa, showing a signal of the illustrious Prelate being on board, the Fort of Aguada shall announce it by three cannon-shots which shall be responded to by the Fort of Reis Magos, and by hoisting the usual signal flags on the flag-staff.

2. A little before the hour which shall be appointed for the landing of His Grace the Archbishop, a guard of honour, commanded by a captain, and a battery of artillery, which being provided with sufficient powder, shall be placed on the road of Boa Vista on the right of the chapel of the Government palace to do the due, continence whilst His Grace is passing.

3rd. The Fort of Aguada shall fire a royal salute of 21 guns whilst the steamer which will convey His Grace is passing the Fort.

4th. The heads of all the Government offices of this State and employés of civil departments, clergy and military officers should be present in the palace to receive His Grace at the pier where he will land.

Palace of the Governor-General, New Goa, 24th November 1875. JOAS TAVARES DE ALMEIDA, Governor-General.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE IN COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, 8TH DEC.

This forenoon the Prince visited the Cocoanut Oil Manufactory of Messrs. Leechman, inspecting the process from plucking the nuts off the palm to casking the oil. The Prince was much interested in the healthy and happy appearance of the Tamil labourers. The coir fibre manufacture was also inspected and the exposition products of coco palm.

The Prince next visited Mr. Wall's Coffee Store, inspecting all the processes of drying and preparing the coffee for shipment.

These visits involved seven miles driving in the city chiefly through the native town. All the streets were decorated profusely and crowded by orderly and enthusiastic people.

The Sunday school children of the Singalese, Tamil, Eurasian and European schools sang "God bless the Prince of Wales."

This afternoon in the presence of a large concourse the Prince laid the foundation stone of Colombo Breakwater which will cost three quarters of a million sterling. The Governor introduced the proceedings and Chief Engineer Kyle explained the plan, showing the importance of the work to Eastern trade. The largest steamers of the P. and O. will be able to be alongside when finished.

The Prince replied that it had given him great pleasure in accordance with the request of the people of Ceylon to lay the foundation stone of this Breakwater. He felt convinced of the great utility of the work and was glad that his visit to Ceylon on this occasion enables him to be connected with laying the foundation stone of so necessary a work.

The Prince handled a specially prepared trowel and mallet, and pronounced the stone to be duly laid.

There was a grand display of Brock's fireworks on the Esplanade in the evening and a general illumination.

The Prince embarks at 10 P.M. in the Serapis for Tuticorin. The special correspondents preceded in the Colonial steamer Nagotna.

The Prince and visitors were delighted with Ceylon. The arrangements were a great success.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 9TH DEC.

The Viceroy and suite arrived at 8 40 A. M. to-day.

THE RANGOON PLOT.

RANGOON, 8TH DEC.

In connection with the recent plot thirty-two other prisoners are now under examination before the Magistrate.

NEW INVESTITURES.

LONDON, 8TH DEC.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following Investitures :—

Generals John Garvoch, N. B. Chamberlain and A. H. Horsford to be G. C. B.'s. Generals S. A. Holdich, E. B. Johnson, George Cadogan and Francis Seymour to be K. C. B.'s, and the Hon. B. H. Ellis to be K. C. S. I.

The Princess of Wales has returned to Windsor Castle.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, 8TH DEC.

The message from President Grant to the Congress disapproves the recognition of belligerent rights of the insurgents in Cuba for the present; but if the pacification of the island is not soon accomplished, the President will propose some necessary measures during the present Session of Congress. The Message recommends resumption of specie payments in 1879; free secular education and taxation of Church properties.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PEKIN.

PENANG, 3RD DEC.

Mr. B. P. Avery, the American Minister Plenipotentiary, died at Pekin on the 8th ult.

LATEST FROM PERAK.

A body of 400 Malays have attempted to escape down the river; they were prevented by the blockade and retreated. The remainder of the Buffs, Goorkhas and Artillery have arrived. Major General Colborne will commence active operations immediately; the Forces are in position. The troops via Laroot are expected at Qualla Kangsa to-morrow.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 8TH DEC.

The Bombay heavy Mails of the 8th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 8TH DEC.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollers	4 11/16.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	93¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104
Bar Silver	56⅝

Arrivals.—Indus and Phrenologist.

THE *Athenæum* states that the distinction of C. S. I. is to be conferred on Dr. George Birdwood.

A CONVOCATION of the Calcutta University will be held on the 30th instant when the Viceroy, as Chancellor, will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon the Prince of Wales.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 19, states that Colonel Gluchowski's Russian caravan, which recently started from Krasnovodsk, has been surprised and plundered near Kisimkum by the Tekke Turcomans.

A SPECIAL train conveying Messrs. Molesworth, Collet, and other officials, went over the Nusseerabad branch of the Rajpootana State Railway, to within a few hundred yards of Nusseerabad station last week, and it is expected, the *Englishman* says, that the line will be open for traffic in a few days.

THE statement in yesterday's *Times of India* that the balance of the fund raised for the reception of the Prince of Wales will be set aside till the return of His Royal Highness to Bombay is quite incorrect. The Reception Committee has not held any meeting yet to consider what should be done with the money.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS arrived in Bombay yesterday by the mail steamer. He is staying at Watson's Hotel. There is no probability, we fear, that Mr. Mathews will act in Bombay, as we understand that he proceeds to Calcutta with the least possible delay, but we may hope to see him on the Bombay boards before he leaves India.

A TELEGRAM in the English papers of Nov. 16 states that a battle has been fought between the Turks and the insurgents near Gatschko, in which the Turkish troops were defeated with the loss of 800 killed and 600 wounded. Their camp was also captured by the enemy. The fighting continued all through last Thursday and Friday. The insurgents had heavy losses, and were too exhausted to follow up their victory by pursuing the Turks.

A BOTTLE has been picked up on the beach at Eyemouth containing a statement written in pencil, dated August 6, that the Rover, which left Calcutta on the 1st of July, was burnt at sea on the 5th of August. The crew, eight in number, took to the boats, which swamped, and three lives were lost. The paper is signed by J. Drums, Peter Kelloe, Thomas Patterson, William Chielson, and George Craig, who bade a farewell to all friends.

ON Sunday morning about 9 A. M., the s. s. Ethiopia arrived at Madras from the northern ports bringing the Maharaja of Jeypore and his followers. Shortly after, the Deputy Master Attendant, Mr. J. B. Crowther and Mr. Narasinga Row, proceeded on board the steamer and returned with His Highness to the pier, where he was received by the Governor's Secretaries. His Highness then entered the State pier carriage, and on alighting was driven to Teynampett in one of the Governor's carriages, which was in waiting, escorted by the Body Guard.

THE following official communication has been published in the London papers :—

Cairo, Nov. 15.

The Minister of Finance yesterday submitted to the Council of Ministers assembled under the presidency of the Khedive the balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditure during the Egyptian year extending from September, 1874, to September, 1875.

The Council, after examining the accounts, approved them.

The balance-sheet gives the following results: expenses of the administration, £4 269 320; service of the loans, £5 036 675; interest on the floating debt, £1,490,389; total, £10,796,386. Revenue, £10,812,787.

RUSSIAN finance is likely soon, says *Vanity Fair*, to become the principal difficulty of the Russian Cabinet. The lenders of money have begun to remark that Russia also lives by loans alone, and, what is more important, that these loans are employed exclusively upon unremunerative expenditure for armies and equipment. Moreover, it has also occurred to them that a Government which has not hesitated to repudiate a solemn treaty for no other reason than that it chose, may also at any time, if it chooses, repudiate its loans. When, therefore, the next Russian loan is launched there may possibly not be any tremendous eagerness to take it up.

MR. BAXTER, M. P., speaking at Montrose lately, made a very grave charge against certain societies which labour in the East. While warmly advocating the Turkish Missions Society, the hon. gentleman said he felt it to be his duty to put the public on their guard "against certain individuals who had got considerable sums from the friends of missions, but whose character and antecedents would not bear investigation." Gentlemen in the East "had expressed to him the greatest possible surprise that British Christians should subscribe to objects without any guarantee that their money would be properly expended."

THE *Imperial Gazette* of St. Petersburg, Nov. 16, in its official column publishes an article demonstrating the groundlessness of the apprehensions expressed by the foreign press respecting the Eastern Question. The article says :—

The fears entertained with regard to the insurrection in Herzegovina are not justified either by the political situation in Europe or by the state of things specially existing in the Balkan Peninsula. Never was Europe in a more favourable position for bringing about a peaceful settlement of the question and averting a disturbance of the peace. The three Northern Powers, with the assistance of the other Governments, are endeavouring to find a peaceful issue to the existing difficulties. No one can desire to disturb the peace or to oppose the efforts made on all sides to maintain it. It may, therefore, be positively affirmed that the joint endeavours of the three Northern Powers, with the support of the other Cabinets will succeed in obtaining a result corresponding with their peaceful sentiment, and in establishing by mutual confidence a state of peace in Europe which it will be impossible to disturb.

A SHOCKING case of mutiny and murder at sea is reported. A bottle was picked up on the 8th Nov., off the coast of Nieul, from the ship Lennie, of Yarmouth, Captain Hatfield, which contained a paper on which was written in English, "Send assistance and police, the crew having killed the master, mate, and boatswain. We left Antwerp for New York on the 23rd of October, and the mutiny occurred on the 31st." The Lennie was at that time not far from the island of Oleron, and a French vessel was at once sent in search of her, discovered the vessel, and found a boy and five men on board, four of them being supposed to be accomplices. Six of the crew (Greeks) had escaped in a boat the previous evening. The vessel was towed into Rochefort on the 14th Nov., where it remains. The British Government has demanded the extradition of all the sailors inculpated in the murder, and it is believed that they will be sent to England. The names of the officers murdered by the mutineers are Captain Hatfield, Mr. Wortley, the mate, and Mr. Donald, the boatswain.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes as follows about the death of Captain Hunter :—"Calcutta was horrified on Saturday morning by the news that Captain Hunter, of the Guide Corps, and the recently appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, had committed suicide. The unfortunate officer was dining with some friends the previous night at one of the clubs, and seemed at that time in the best of spirits. He was discovered quite dead by the servant who went into his room the next morning at the Great Eastern Hotel. He had shot himself with an express rifle through the head. No adequate cause can be assigned for this rash step. Captain Hunter accompanied the Yarkand envoy to Constantinople two years ago, and had only recently returned from England. There is little doubt the act could not have been a premeditated one. Independently of his habitual good spirits, he had also purchased a horse at the previous day's sale, a fact which seems inconsistent with the idea that he contemplated suicide. A coroner's jury sat on the body, but I have not heard the verdict. The remains were interred in the military burial ground at Alipore, with the usual military honours."

Vanity Fair :—It is no secret that the Cabinet is prepared for the necessity to arise next spring of sending a British force abroad. It may, therefore, be as well to look into the state of our Army, and see how many men we could dispose of for such a purpose. Including the Guards, but excluding the brigade depots, there are about 60,000 infantry on paper. To these in case of war, may be added some 8,000 first class army reserve. The following deductions must, however, be made :—First, men wanting to complete; secondly, men in hospital, in prison, or absent without relief; thirdly, men medically unfit for active service; fourthly, recruits and men who from their youth could not endure the fatigues of a campaign; fifthly, men of the first class army reserve failing to respond to the summons. These deductions made, about 40,000 infantry of all ranks would remain. To these, if we include the Life Guards and Blues about 8,000 mounted cavalry may be added. Thus, with a due proportion of artillery, engineers, transport, and army service corps, we might by a great effort, and exhausting all our resources, send 55,000 men abroad; but months would elapse before we would be able to send any additional troops out to replace casualties. Is this a satisfactory state of things?

HIS HIGHNESS Sree Padmanabha Dausa Vunchee Bala Rama Varma Kulashekara Kireethapathi Munnay Sultan Maharajah Rajah Ramarajah Bahadoor Shumsheer Jung G. C. S. I., Maharajah of Travancore, arrived at Madras by special train at a quarter to seven o'clock on Monday morning. A guard of honour, consisting of 50 rank and file, from the 13th Regiment M. N. I., with regimental color and band, paraded at the Central Station and received His Highness. A large number of native and a few European gentlemen were assembled on the platform and welcomed His Highness. The Maharajah has taken up his residence at the Albany, Nungumbaukum, where a jemadar's guard of honour is to do duty daily during His Highness' stay. A salute of 19 guns was fired from the Fort Battery to announce the arrival of His Highness. His Highness paid a durbar visit to the Most Noble the Governor at half past three o'clock in the evening. On his arrival at Government House, a salute of 19 guns was fired; a guard of honour from the 37th Grenadiers, consisting of 50 rank and file with color and band, which arrived at Government house at quarter-past three o'clock, paraded there till the Rajah took his departure, which was announced by the firing of another salute of the same number of guns at 10 minutes to four o'clock.

SOME excellent persons at Calcutta were rather shocked the other day by a suggestion in the columns of the *Indian Daily News* to the effect that Lord Clive had as much to do with the origin of the annual celebration of Doorga in the style in which it is kept up in Calcutta, as the goddess herself. It would nevertheless seem to be the simple fact that a good deal of the religious display of the country is got up under rather modern inspiration, and that some of it is of a rather questionable kind. We learn, says the *Daily News*, that on the *bhasun* day, at Serampore, representations of all kinds were paraded up and down the strand, before being flung into the river, and that amongst the other representations was one containing a Baboo, surrounded by various attendants. Amongst these was to be seen the effigy of an English lady dressed in muslin, and fairly well executed. The process by which any representation of this sort could be regarded as religious in any sense is deserving of study. That some Bengalee Baboos would like to be waited on by English ladies is at least conceivable, there being practically no limit to native ambitions. Mythology has in all ages shaped itself out of human imagination. But the notion of a new sort of mythology being manufactured at the present day—and at Serampore of all places in the world—out of such unpromising materials as Bengalee Baboos and English ladies in muslin dresses, is novel enough to arrest the attention for a few moments.

THE following extract from a letter of the special correspondent of the *Times* with the Prince of Wales, dated October 26, gives the first hint of direct financial help being asked for by Egypt :—

There is a great deal of uneasiness and some stronger feeling at Cairo and Alexandria, I learned from those I spoke to, lest Egypt should be treated as a mere dependency of Turkey in case of the Sick Man's immediate dissolution. The idea that Egypt is, or is likely to be, insolvent was strenuously repudiated; but it was admitted that the depreciation of her securities, and the embarrassments caused by the Turkish collapse, were very mischievous. So confident is the Viceroy of the soundness of his finances that he has applied to the British Government to send out an able and experienced financier of the highest standing, and an assistant to examine the accounts of the Viceroyalty and the system of finance, and to report on their condition. There can be no doubt that the Viceroy declared his intention to apply to Lord Derby for help to Sir B. Frere, and when the application is acceded to we shall be in a position to know the truth about Egypt. It is not likely that the stories which have been put in circulation respecting the hopeless condition of Egyptian affairs can be true if the Viceroy challenges such an investigation, and it was said at Cairo that they could be traced to interested speculation. There is no reason to suppose the Egyptians would cry their eyes out if the Turk were to die; but they fear very much that in the squabble over his grave for what he has left they would be "appropriated." They know well we do not desire to cumber ourselves with the direct charge of Egypt, but they are also perfectly assured that we would have to do so if any other Power made any attempt to take it; and just as Great Britain in times past threw its whole influence against her, Egypt hopes for an exhibition of a totally different policy, now that it is plain the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire in Europe is imminent. The Egyptians do not desire the Sick Man's death—in fact, it would suit them much better if he became moderately convalescent, and they would not be at all averse to see a sort of international commission established to regulate the finances of the empire, and give a longer term of life to the Sultan, under proper restraints and guarantees.

COUNT ARNIM has addressed the following letter to the *Times* :—

The *Times* of the 11th of November contained an article giving an account of a recent publication issued at Zurich some days ago. Wishing to rectify immediately some important errors which I meet in the aforesaid article, I cannot wait for the author's having read himself the brochure he talks about. In consequence, I beg to state in the most solemn way—1 Never since I have been called to the Paris Embassy had I any conversation with her Majesty the Empress on matters either religious or political. Never has her Majesty given me the order to address her any letter or other communication. I never wrote to her; she never condescended to write to me. I never had any opportunity of giving her Majesty any information, directly or indirectly. There has not been the slightest exchange of ideas about any question which could possibly be the subject of any conversation whatever, public or in private audience. I am perfectly ignorant of the facts, real or imaginary, from which Prince Bismarck may have drawn the conviction which made him say what he said to me about this subject. 2. I never forwarded to his Majesty the Emperor and King, my august master, any report, letter, or information by any other channel than the Foreign Office. The illegal influence contrary to the Constitution of the Empire and obnoxious to its interests, which the Chancellor complains of in his despatch of the 19th of June, 1873, has never been. Never have I opposed knowingly the politics of the Chancellor. Those who tried and try still in Berlin to spread the calumnies which I contradict here in the most formal way are perhaps not conscious of their all but criminal levity. They do not shrink from putting my name together with the name of her Majesty, and in order to accuse me they insult her. In accusing me of exercising an influence contrary to the constitution and the welfare of the empire they have the audacity to outrage the dignity of the sovereign, whose consent was necessary when I really would have had that influence about which the Chancellor complains. His Imperial Majesty may disdain in his wisdom to notice these rash and reckless assertions. Perhaps even the corn of the Sovereign ought to be sufficient to shelter his subject. But if I were to let them pass in silence they would be transformed into legends never to be questioned hereafter, and I should lay myself open to the reproach of having glorified myself by an intimacy which never existed, and by an influence which I never had, and never wish to acquire.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* writes from Penang that the force sent from Calcutta will most likely march into the interior, striking the Perak river about half-way between its mouth and the sea. From a consultation of the Military Department memorandum this seems likely enough, the *Pioneer* says. The mouth of the river is blockaded by the *Fly* and the *Thistle*; and at the Residency, or somewhere on this side of it, are Major-General Colborne's troops, and the 1-10th who came from Penang and Singapore. If the Buffs go to Larut, to the north of Perak, where we have another Residency, they will be able to march for about thirteen miles by road from the landing place on the Larut river, to a place called Bukit Gantang, the residence of Aga Ibrahim, the Mantri of Larut. A road has been begun from Bukit Gantang eastward to Quallah Kangsa, on the upper Perak river, a distance of twenty seven miles; and this will no doubt be the route chosen. Quallah Kangsa is on the Perak river; and between it and our Residency, Bander Bahru, the Malays are supposed to be making further preparations to withstand us. The troops should have landed by the 27th of November, and no doubt we shall soon hear that they have started up-country. They will most likely have some hard work cutting through the jungle. In 1832, when a military road had to be opened, a way through the forest was cleared, 70 to 100 feet across. The low underwood was burnt, the brushwood and branches of trees fastened back on either side by strong piles, and layers of gravel thrown over the whole. Marshes were so many, that guns and provision carts could hardly be carried along. In the Nanning expedition of the next year, the troops were ten weeks getting over twelve miles.

THE casket to contain the address from the city of Madras to the Prince of Wales is described by the *Madras Mail* as a chaste and effective combination of ivory and gold measuring 18 in by 7 by 5. At each corner of a slab of ivory 20 by 9 by 1, is a gold tiger couchant, supporting the casket, which is also of ivory overlaid with a rich net-work of embossed gold work. The front bears the inscription "Presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales by the people of Madras, 1875" in raised letters of gold. Immediately surrounded this is a troop of dancing girls and musicians illustrating a scene in the life of Kristna, the popular Hindoo deity. This same "swami" is also illustrated in a kind of swing with one of his favourite ladies; and in another representation, he is shown lifting the mountain Govardhana to shield his followers from the wrath of one of his brother deities. Another prominent feature brought out in this gold work is "Mahadeva" with the Ganges flowing from the crown tuft of his hair, which his adherents assert is the source of the sacred river. Other deities also appear, including Siva, Vishnoo, and Brahma,—the three heads of the Hindoo pantheon,—together with the goddess Kali, the heroine of the Ayuda Poojah festival. On the reverse side, appears a fine specimen of native scroll work, representing a variety of imaginary characters commonly used in the decoration of Hindoo temples and palaces, in the centre of which are the crest and motto of the Prince of Wales. On the summit of the casket, standing on a massive rockwork of beaten gold, is a fine model of a tiger in gold measuring 8 inches in length. The value of the gold used in the manufacture of the casket is Rs. 3 500 and of the ivory Rs. 500. The total cost of this magnificent present—which, we may remind our readers was designed by Captain Kenny-Herbert—is Rs. 5,000.

ALLUDING to the health of the Coimbatore District and the abandonment of the Annamallay expedition, the *Madras Mail* says :—"In the week ended the 29th ultimo, 1,495 persons were attacked with cholera, and 951 deaths resulted,—nearly double the number in any one of the immediately preceding weeks. From the 1st to the 28th November 2 683 deaths from cholera occurred; and from the commencement of the outbreak of the malady, there have been 9,966 attacks and 6,159 deaths! So long as no man of note is struck down, the dismal record of deaths is comparatively unnoticed. The deaths are 75 per cent. of the attacks, and the disease is characterised by the medical authorities as the most severe type hitherto experienced. Every inhabited place on the Annamallays has suffered more or less from the disease; four deaths are reported to have occurred in the open spot on which tents had been newly pitched; and one suspicious case was even seen at the Camp for the Prince of Wales on the summit of the Hills. It is now five months since the disease, imported from Ceylon, made its appearance in the Coimbatore District, and so far from showing any sign of abatement, it has—notwithstanding favorable rains and a cool temperature—increased of late in virulence. These are facts which ought to be pondered over by that portion of the public that has been led to think that the Prince was deterred from the Annamallay and Neilgherry expedition by a very trifling cause. The greater part of this Presidency is just now in an abnormally unhealthy condition, and the circumstance that the knowledge of that fact has deterred the Heir-Apparent from visiting the Districts infected with the widely prevalent malady, is a matter rather for congratulation than for regret."

WE are happy, says the *Daily Telegraph* of November 19, to make it known that the appeal addressed by King Mtesa of Uganda to the people of this nation, and conveyed to them in Mr. Stanley's letter, has already met with a worthy response. It will be remembered that this African Ruler, who governs with absolute authority one of the fairest and largest realms of Equatorial Africa, begged the Commissioner of *The Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald* to invite from England, in the Royal name, those who would come to instruct him and his people in religious and moral truth, and help them to develop and civilize their country. The King pledged himself to receive any such visitors with the warmest welcome, and to support their efforts in every way. Mr. Stanley estimated at five thousand pounds sterling the cost of a mission, the right programme and purposes of which he took great pains to define. We ourselves, in commenting upon this remarkable appeal, challenged the attention of the Missionary Societies to an opportunity which all African authorities would agree in regarding as unexampled. We have now the satisfaction of announcing that a generous donor—whose name for the present at least must not be told—has placed the sum of ten thousand pounds at the disposal of the Church Missionary Society, in order to answer the invitation of King Mtesa, and to carry out this great and promising experiment of establishing a Christian centre of civilisation in the heart of the Dark Continent. The Society in question has always shown an enlightened appreciation of the best way to spread the Gospel—namely, by uniting Evangelical labours with the arts of industry and commerce, and thus wisely blending moral with social regeneration. No religious body could be better trusted, therefore, to make a good use of the munificent fund now offered—a fund which, large as it is, will no doubt be soon augmented through the great interest which a movement so important as this cannot fail to excite. The Committee of the Church Missionary Society is summoned to a special meeting on Tuesday 1 Nov. 23 for the purpose of discussing the preliminaries of the undertaking; and as no doubt need be entertained that the Society will cordially accept the high task, so we are quite sure that its plans and proceedings, if judiciously framed, will be watched with universal sympathy and aided on all sides by a public support which will be strong enough to set aside every minor obstacle. This step, wisely taken, may prove the beginning of Africa's real emancipation.

THE *Englishman* gives the following outline of the life of the late Munzinger Pasha :—"His career was a romantic one. Born about forty five years ago in the canton of Solothurn in Switzerland, he went to Egypt at an early age, and after studying Arabic, was sent as agent of a mercantile house to Massowa. Business grew slack after a while; his health failed, and he visited the hilly country of Bogos for change of scene. He took up his quarters at the farm of a wealthy widow; prostrated alike by poverty and sickness, he received the most careful tendance, and in his gratitude made his hostess an offer of his hand. The offer was accepted; and it is to the honour of Munzinger that, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, who feared that such an alliance would incapacitate him from afterwards residing in Europe, he faithfully carried out his promise in the little Roman Catholic Chapel at Massowa. The next few years were spent in constantly journeying between the coast and the countries to the north and west of Abyssinia, and the result of his researches into the customs and languages of hitherto unknown tribes may be seen in his *Ost Afrikanische Studien*, which he published about twelve years ago. At the opening of the Abyssinian imbroglio, he was established as French Consular Agent at Massowa, and he was subsequently appointed to a similar post in the British service. It is unnecessary to recapitulate Munzinger's invaluable services during the Abyssinian expedition. They were rewarded by an honorary Companionship of the Bath; and the Royal Geographical Society about the same time elected him by acclamation a corresponding fellow, in recognition of his contributions to science. His great object of ambition was to enter the political service of the Indian Government, but circumstances prevented this desire from being gratified, and when the British Consulate at Massowa was disestablished, he was left without employment until the transfer of Massowa and Suakin to the Khedive enabled that sagacious ruler to utilize his services. He was appointed Governor of these two ports and the intervening coast in 1872, and when, in consequence of a disagreement with the French authorities, he was removed from that post, he received the higher appointment of Governor of the Sudan, with the rank of Pasha. During his administration, every effort was made to develop the capabilities of that little-known province. He was the first to perceive the advantages of the harbour of Port Mornington as the outlet for the produce of the rich cotton country of Tokar; and the extension of telegraphic communication throughout the Sudan is due to his indefatigable energy.

BOMBAY.

A FAIR.—A fair will be held this evening at Bapoo Khote Street.

THE BAND STAND.—The 2nd Queen's Band will play to-day at 5-30 P. M. at the Band Stand.

SEAMAN DESERTER.—Inspector Killen received a reward of Rs. 10 yesterday for arresting and placing on board a seaman, a deserter from the British ship Dahlia.

EVADING THE BOAT LICENSE.—A boatman, named Soorkea Abdoola, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by the Senior Magistrate, for plying his boat in the harbour for hire, without obtaining a license from the Master Attendant.

A BREACH OF BUGGY RULES.—A hack buggy driver, named Chooma Gorreeps, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for loitering, by plying his public conveyance for hire at a place not appropriated by the Commissioner of Police for that purpose.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize all public offices being closed from the 24th instant to the 2nd January 1876, both days inclusive. Heads of offices will arrange for the despatch of any emergent business that may occur during the vacation.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A Mahomedan, named Shaik Cassum Shaik Raymon, was yesterday fined Rs. 4 by Mr. Nana Morojee on being adjudged guilty of cruelty torturing his horse in a public place at Girgaum.—Appa Ramjee, a cart driver, was also fined Rs. 3 by the same Magistrate for a similar charge.

ASSAULT.—A shopkeeper, named Babajee Ebraim, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting one Essub Mohideen on the day previous. The defendant was also bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 to keep the peace towards the complainant.

DEFAULTERS.—Two seamen, named John Redmond and John Hayes, were charged yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place on the day previous. They were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 5 each, with the alternative of one week's hard labour in the House of Correction.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 7th December, was 370, being 15 more than in the preceding week, 30 more than the total of the week ending 8th December 1874, and 46 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 276 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—John O'Hare, a seaman of the British ship Tartar, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. The defendant pleaded ill health. His Worship ordered that he should be examined by the Police Surgeon regarding the state of his health and adjourned the hearing of the case to this day.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 29th November 1875, was Rs. 54,74,036; add silver received during the week Rs. 4,88,846. Rs. 8,62,016 in new coin were paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 51,10,866. There is in addition 2,23,000 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning at Soopareebaugh in a jowle hut belonging to one Takoor Mooneram. The hut was burnt down to the ground in a very short time, and a bullock that was in the hut was burnt to death. The fire is said to have originated from a naked oil lamp having been accidentally knocked down amongst some dry grass that was kept as fodder for the bullock. The damage is estimated at Rs. 75.—Another fire broke out on Wednesday in the house of one Ramjee Bimah. On an alarm being raised, prompt assistance was given and the fire was speedily extinguished, causing but nominal damage.

THEFT BY A DOMESTIC SERVANT.—A Mahomedan named Sullimanjee Adibhoy, residing at Nagdavie street, reported to the police that he left his house about 11 A. M. on Wednesday, and on returning at 5 P. M. the same day, he found that his servant named Abdool Hoosein had absconded with two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, one for Rs. 500, and Rs. 400 in cash, also a gold neck ornament valued Rs. 350, and sundry other articles. He at once informed the police, and gave the following description of the servant :—A Borah by caste, an inhabitant of Indore or thereabouts, tall and thin, slightly pockmarked about the face, wearing a long black beard, always in the habit of wearing a cap and not the usual Borah's puggree. The man is believed to be concealing himself in Bombay, and a search is being instituted by the Police. Yesterday the complainant appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of his servant, charging him with theft of the above-mentioned property.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI :—

Thucker Canjee Dwarka, servant in the employ of one Jairam Luckmidass.

Rahimtoolla Adum, contractor.

Abboo Bucker Adum, contractor.

Davidass Manockchund, merchant.

Hormusjee Eduljee Setna, formerly an English writer, now unemployed.

Orah Hyderally Abdool Rahim, general merchant.

Govind Moresett, goldsmith.

Gasper Antonio Sarrow and Jacinto Antonio Sarrow, cultivators.

Justiniano Falizardo Couto, formerly a proprietor of "Portuguese and English Press," now unemployed.

Arjoon Suwa and Wittul Arjoon, dealers in leather.

William Arthur Hurst, broker.

Fortunato Jose Vaz de Azevedo, formerly a mechanic, at present unemployed.

Framjee Nowrojee Powwalla, English writer.

Dadabhoy Pallonjee Katruck, who formerly carried on business in partnership with Sorabjee Cursetjee Mafun and Ruttonjee Eduljee Mamadjeena, under the name, style and firm of Sorabjee Cursetjee and Company, as a contractor; latterly a bill collector; and at present unemployed.

Husson Amrajee Cambday, sheep broker.

Baut Vussonjee Hurrisurson, boarding-housekeeper.

Rustomjee Muncherjee Dalal, general broker.

Damodhur Govind, copper smith.

Ameena, woman, unemployed.

Bomanjee Muncherjee, English writer.

Dossabhoy Dorabjee Lallkaka, unemployed.

Sha Jamnadass Bhoydass, mehta in the employ of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Company.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers, abscesses, wounds, and sores of all kinds may be thoroughly healed by the application of this Ointment to the parts affected, after they have been duly fomented with warm water. The discharge should not be checked at once, but rather encouraged, for any sudden check must of course be always dangerous. Nature is the noblest of physicians, and must not be opposed, but assisted. All sores are for a time the safety valves of the constitution, and should not be closed or healed until they assume a healthier character. Under the action of this powerful Ointment, aided by the Pills, the depraved humours of the body will be quickly removed.

THE CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

THIS case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which Thomas Salmon, the cook of the P. and O. steam ship Thibet, stands charged with culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, by causing the death of one John McTaggart, a seaman of the same ship. Mr. Hore, of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the defence.

The evidence of Dr. Smith was taken, which went to show that the death of the deceased McTaggart was caused by fracture of the skull, which could have been caused by a fall from a ship's side on to a boat lying alongside. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Hore, in behalf of the defendant, addressed His Worship asking him to discharge his client, as the prosecution had not made out a case which would warrant the Magistrate to commit him to the sessions for trial before a judge and jury. His client had already been acquitted by a Coroner's jury, who had brought in a verdict of accidental death. (The verdict of the Coroner's jury was here read to the Court.) Mr. Hore said he was informed that the information laid by the complainant was laid against his own wish. If the defendant was in any way in fault he had already been amply punished by being kept in imprisonment since the 24th ultimo.

The Magistrate said he would read over the depositions again and deliver his decision in the matter at 11 o'clock this day.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 1st instant are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—Heavy rain since Saturday at Hab and Mugger Peer, probably general; will injure kharif crops already ripened and harvested, but will benefit rabi and perhaps increase area of rabi sowings. Three cases of cholera in Keti Bunder reported on 27th, are probably malarious fever of virulent type as at Rohri, one case fatal.

Shikarpur.—Rain ·80; fall on 29th and 30th general. Cattle-disease and fever continue.

Hyderabad.—Slight rain since 27th, weather threatens more, which will affect yield of cotton.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 51 cents, most favourable to rabi crops. Kharif as before. Fever prevalent.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Kaira.—Rabi crops well. 33 cholera cases in two talukas, deaths 17.

Surat.—Rabi crops good. 9 cholera cases in Walod taluka, deaths 4.

Broach.—Several deaths from fever in Broach. No other change.

Khandesh.—Rabi crops as before. Best cotton rupees 46 to 48 per pula. Cattle-disease in Shahada taluka.

Nasik.—Karif reaping in progress. Rain required for rabi crops which are middling. Slight cholera in one village in Sinnar taluka.

Tanna.—Kharif sowing completed in 3 talukas and nearly so in rest of the district. Rabi sowing progressing. Cholera very slightly prevailing in four villages of Bhiwandi taluka.

Poona.—Condition of crops same as before.

Ahmednagar.—Rain wanted for rabi crops. Cholera cases 14, deaths 9.

Sholapur.—Health good.

Satara.—Kharif harvest continues. Rabi crops suffer for want of rain.

Belgaum.—Reaping of kharif progressing. Rabi and cotton crops well. Cholera disappearing.

Dharwar.—Harvest of early crops progressing; late crops good. Cotton suffering from blight in three talukas. Cholera subsiding. Fever in all talukas except Navalgund.

Canara.—Harvest nearly completed above Ghat. Ploughing for second crop commenced on coast. 8 cholera cases.

Kaladgi.—Average outturn of kharif will be a little over one-half of the full crop. Rabi and cotton crops promise a fair out-turn except at Muddebihal. 61 deaths from cholera.

Rajkot.—Cholera still prevalent in villages about Rajkot, Manikwara and Upleta.

Wadhwan.—Crops good. Cholera prevalent; cases 142, deaths 75.

Baroda.—Bajri and paddy crops reaped. Cotton prospects very fair.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 29th ultimo.) Sowing of rabi crops completed. Public health good.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 23rd ultimo.) Reaping of late crops completed. Outturn less, owing to insufficiency of rain. One death from cholera in Ratnagiri taluka, and 6 deaths in Dapoli taluka.

General Remarks.—Rain fallen generally in Sind, favourable to rabi. Fever prevalent. Rain wanted in Deccan. Cholera still in Southern Mahratta Country and about Rajkot and Wadhwan to some extent. Crops generally fair except in Deccan, where they do not promise so well.

PAPER READ AT THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS ON "THE MANORA BREAKWATER, KURRACHEE."

AT the first Meeting of the Session, held on Tuesday evening, the 9th of November, Mr. Thos. E. Harrison, the President, in the chair, the Paper read was on "The Manora Breakwater, Kurrachee," by Mr. William Henry Price, M. Inst. C.E.

It was stated that the Manora Breakwater was the most important feature of the Kurrachee Harbour Works, which were commenced in 1860, from the designs of the late Mr. James Walker, Past-President Inst. C.E., assisted by Mr. William Parks, M. Inst. C.E. Besides the breakwater the chief works were—in the lower harbour—a stone groyne 8,900 feet long, dredging and removal of rock, and—in the upper harbour—an increase of one-fourth to the area of the backwater, involving a new tidal channel 2½ miles long, crossed by a screw-pile bridge 1,200 feet long, and an embankment 2,780 feet long, to close the old channel, also of a jetty 1,400 feet long with quays. All these works were now nearly completed, and had already produced great benefit, the entrance having been made direct instead of circuitous, deepened 6 feet and sheltered, the anchorage space enlarged, and the internal accommodation improved. The trade of the port was 3½ millions sterling per annum, and railway communication with the Punjab would further develop it. About £450,000 had been expended on the whole of the harbour improvements.

The Breakwater projected from Manora Point for a length of 1,503 feet into a depth of 5 fathoms of water, in order to shelter the entrance from the south-west monsoon seas, and to prevent their tearing up sand from the bottom and depositing it as a bar. The characteristics of the sea, wind and tides, as bearing on the design, were alluded to, and it was stated that the bottom was irregular near the shore. The structure consisted of a base of rubble stone levelled off generally to 15 feet under low water, and on this base, concrete blocks, each weighing 27 tons, were set on edge, leaning back at a slope of 3 inches to 1 foot, and without bond, two blocks forming the width and three the height, and together making a square of 24 feet in cross sections, the top being about the level of high water. The rubble base was deposited from native boats, and was levelled for the superstructure by helmet divers. Two European mason divers were employed, and six native divers trained on the work, the latter chiefly for shifting the rubble. No accident occurred, and the party generally did not suffer in health. After mentioning circumstances which determined the use of concrete blocks and of Portland cement, particulars were given of the composition of a 27-ton block, the materials being cement, river sand, shingle, and quarry lumps, with saltwater. The ratio of the bulk of the cement to that of the finished block was nearly 1-11. About 3,500 tons of cement were used, costing from £3 17s. to £4 10s. per ton. The mixing station, block ground, and moulding of the nineteen hundred and seventy-two blocks, including three hundred and twenty five of special smaller sizes, were then described; and it was remarked that the 'Messent' mixers had been found very efficient. The blocks were sometimes used one month after being made, and once as an experiment, a 27-ton block was safely lifted in seven days. When the work was fairly established the blocks cost for current expenses 15s. per cubic yard, though the average total rate was raised beyond this by extra expenses in the earlier stages.

The blocks were lifted on to the trucks by a steam hydraulic travelling crane of 50 feet span; each truck carried one block, and was taken separately by a tank locomotive to the breakwater. The blocks were set by a steam travelling crane, called the "Titan," which ran on rails laid on the finished work, and overhung the end so as to carry the blocks of three tiers in advance to their places, thus dispensing with staging. The framing of this crane supported a traveller and crab, worked by an 8 H. P. engine on the top, which also drove the travelling gear of the entire machine. The cost of the Titan, delivered and erected at Kurrachee, was £2,879. The rate of setting was limited by the progress of the foundation and by the supply of blocks, but during the last season ten 27-ton blocks were set daily on an average, while on one occasion six blocks were laid in one hour and forty minutes without special pressure.

The base was commenced on the 17th March, 1869; and later in that year the shore end "stump," 45 feet long to make a starting place for the Titan, with other preparatory works, was completed, after some unavoidable delays, and the first block was set on the 1st of November, 1870. The delays of the foundation were specially felt in the first season's work, but a length of 225 feet was built in four months, taking the breakwater out to 270 feet from the shore. During the second season, 1871-72, after a few days spent in repair of monsoon damages, a length of 523 feet was built in about four months, making a total of 793 feet. During the third season, after the repair of monsoon damages, a length of 710 feet was built, completing the breakwater on the 22nd of February, 1873, to its full length of 1,503 feet, which had thus been barely twelve months in actual building.

The action and effect of the monsoon sea, and the repair of damages were then detailed. In 1871 the centre joint opened here and there, and one block was washed over from the top course on the harbour side. Slight damage also occurred to the shore end in the sea angle. The nature of the settlement was described, also a curious rocking action, and the closing up of the cross joints under the action of the sea. The repairs of the damage, in the first season, cost £185. During the second monsoon, 1872, twenty-five blocks were washed out from the top course on the harbour side, eighteen of these blocks being in one length of 86 feet. The damage was again traceable to inequality of settlement. The sea side did not suffer, nor did the shore end, though both showed evidence of the force of the sea. The damage was repaired in a few days at a cost of £512. The monsoon of 1873, the first after the completion of the breakwater, did trifling damage, and was confined to the shore half length, still pointing clearly to weakness of foundation. The repairs cost £199. In the monsoon of 1874, the outer end and "scar," which had not then been in any way specially secured, lost five blocks during unusual weather, though no other part of the outer half length suffered, but the shoreward half opened here and there. The repairs of this season cost £418, and included the re-erection of an iron beacon on the outer end. The nature and extent of the subsidence (which in some parts amounted to 3 feet, but without dislocation), were then noticed, and the action of a mollusk, the "Pholas," on the concrete blocks, also the effects of the sea on the rubble base, which did not, however, affect the stability of the superstructure.

The cost of the breakwater had been £93,565, or £62 5s. per lineal foot, but this amount included preliminary charges, the current expenses during the last season being only £34 per foot. This sum included the repair of damages during the progress of the work, and during the two monsoons since its completion, but not the expense of engineering and office establishment. The work had been carried on in the Bombay Public Works Department by the Author and his assistants, advised by Mr. William Parkes, M. Inst. C.E., as Consulting Engineer, and without the employment of any general contractor. The completion of the work was favourably noticed by all the Government authorities concerned.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE VICEROY AT JEYPORE.

(*From the Pioneer's Correspondent.*)

JEYPORE, 5th December.

DURING the past month, indeed since it was first known that the Viceroy would visit Jeypore, the Maharajah has been most actively engaged in making preparations for his reception. The Mayo Hospital has been completed, the statue of the late Viceroy placed in position, water brought into the city, and the roads broken up to lay gas pipes. Thousands of men had been at work, both by night and during the day, painting the houses in the capital, and adorning the palace. All was ready save the gas, which has been reserved for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Vigorous attempts were made to accomplish even this; ending, however, in spoiling the appearance of the streets; and it is proposed to make light from paraffin, fat, oil, coal, waste, or anything else that may turn up at a sufficiently paying rate. We might perhaps suggest that, were the gas manager to include some of the refuse and rubbish dealt with by sanitary authorities in his list, as has been done elsewhere, he might save his employers a great deal of trouble, and place Jeypore even more prominently in the van of progress than it is now.

On Friday it was feared that all the labour had been expended in vain, as rain poured in torrents. Fortunately, however, with the approach of Saturday came glorious weather: the decorations had received little or no injury, and the beauty of natural objects had been much improved. His Excellency the Viceroy left Ajmere at a quarter past eleven on Saturday morning travelling by special train to Sambhur. He was accompanied by his personal staff; the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, and party; Captain Pye, Manager of the State Railway; and Mr. Batten, Commissioner of Customs. He was taken in a rush to the salt works in the lake, and shown the process of manufacture, returning to the station to luncheon. The special train left at 3.30 P.M., and Jeypore was reached at 5 o'clock, a quarter of an hour after the appointed time. The Maharajah of Jeypore, Colonel Beynon, the Political Agent, and the European residents of Jeypore, with many of the Chiefs, were waiting the arrival of Lord Northbrook on the platform where also a guard of honor, consisting of a company of the 36th N. I. from Agra, under Colonel Griffin, had been drawn up. His Excellency was welcomed by the Maharajah on alighting; and after an introduction of Maharajah Pertab Singh of Jodhpore, the Political Agent, and others, the Chief led the way to the carriages.

The Viceroy and the Maharajah, with the Political Agent, occupied the first, the others being rapidly filled by the staff. The procession moved off under a royal salute; the road between the station and the Sanganir Gate of the city, two miles in length, was speedily traversed. The whole was lined by the Maharajah's troops, amongst whom the Nagas or military friars, and some followers of one of the chiefs dressed in mail array, with helmets somewhat like cooking-pots, were most conspicuous. The first-named gentlemen have amongst them men who dance a war dance, brandishing huge two-handed swords before their battalions as they move. A grand triumphal arch, bearing the word "Welcome," spanned the entry to the station-ground, and Venetian masts, with banners and banneroles of every conceivable kind, were placed at equal distances along the whole route. Outside the Sanganir Gate, a procession of elephants was formed, headed by the Viceroy and Maharajah on separate animals, having the European officials on one hand and the Sirdars of the State on the other. This order ought to have been preserved, but not even the energies of a procession marshal can keep excited elephants in order, or prevent ignorant drivers, who well know that every foot of ground must be fought for, from pressing on. The first view of the surging crowds lining the spacious streets, the banners overhanging the road, the triumphal arches at the entrance and exit of the central square, the picturesque dwellings, temples, and palaces, with the distant hills, could never be forgotten by those fortunate to be spectators. No city, perhaps, can equal Jeypore in the advantages it offers for displays of all kinds: its main street rivals the famed Chandni Chowk at Delhi in length, breadth and beauty, but instead of one there are many; the wide pavements, the clean roads, the fountains in the squares, the distant hills, on this occasion brightened by the rain which had fallen the day before, the gaily dressed citizens shouting with excitement and enthusiasm, the host of elephants pressing through the centre of the mass, with the running footmen, banner-bearers, heralds, and messengers clearing the way, the *tout ensemble* can be more readily imagined than described. As the procession turned into the main street, the day began to close; but the grandeur of the palace, with its noble gate and minaret, and the elegance of the other buildings on either side, and the beauty of this splendid thoroughfare, two miles in length, literally packed with people, on foot and in every kind of vehicle, and, like the rest, enlivened by arches and flags, could well be seen. As the centre of the town was approached, thousands of torches mysteriously turned the gloom in the neighbourhood of the Viceroy and his host into brightness. With the last minutes of day the carriages were reached at the Ajmere Gate, and one of the finest spectacles it has ever been my lot to witness came to a close. But I am wrong; it was hardly over, as nearly two miles further on before the Residency gate, illuminated with thousands of oil lamps, a guard of the 36th N. I., with cavalry, lined the road; and within the garden, almost every shrub in which was adorned with Chinese lanterns, a guard of honour of the Mhairwarra Battalion was drawn up to salute His Excellency on arrival. After a short stay, the Maharajah took leave; and in the evening there was a dinner and reception of the residents of Jeypore. Sunday Lord Northbrook spends quietly, and on Monday the official visits will be made, and the various institutions visited. Mention must not be omitted of the pleasing duty undertaken by the Maharajah on Thursday last, when he allowed the water pumped up from a river running about two miles west of the city to escape from a huge tank on a high spot of ground near the stream to find its way to the capital. At every standpipe and at the squares, where beautiful fountains have been erected, crowds of boys and men were waiting eagerly for the signal to drink the refreshing fluid. That signal the Maharajah gave as he rode past; and at that moment consummated the noblest work perhaps of his life. The success of this great undertaking is due to the patience and skill of Captain Jacob, the Executive Engineer of Jeypore.

MISS MARY CARPENTER AT PATCHEAPPAH'S HALL, MADRAS.

(*Madras Times.*)

AN interesting meeting took place on Monday evening at Patcheappah's Hall, when Miss Mary Carpenter delivered an address explanatory of the working and results of the parent and branch institutions of the "National Indian Association." There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, including Lady Anna Gore Langton and the Lady Mary Grenville. Colonel Macdonald Director of Public Instruction, was voted to the chair, and he made a few opening observations. He said that nine years had elapsed since Miss Carpenter's first visit to India, and she had now again come to this country to see the fruits that had resulted from her labours, and suggest measures for further improvement in such matters, in which she took an interest. The Chairman had no doubt that Miss Carpenter's views would be received with the respect due to her experience. Miss Carpenter then addressed the meeting. She said that it was nine years since she had visited Madras, and she now rejoiced to find great progress in many respects. Since her last visit, many fine buildings had been constructed, a model farm had been established, and nurses received a careful training to attend on patients and to be competent enough to teach others to become nurses. Miss Carpenter had visited the General Hospital, and was glad to see the way in which the nurses were being brought up. She had also visited the Monegar Choultry, and was greatly pleased to mark the improved state of things in that institution. Even here, nurses were being trained, and foundling children were being brought up in a manner that would enable them, on growing up, to earn an honest livelihood. The industrial element in the education of children had come to be recognised in England, and Miss Carpenter was glad to find that the idea was encouraged in this city by the Government, who had granted a small assistance to the Industrial school that had been established, doubtless with a view of granting further aid should the school prove successful. Miss Carpenter had visited the Madras Industrial School, which is under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Dubois, and she saw there not boys, but young men who had been neglected as boys, being brought up to a trade. The Industrial School supplied a great want in Madras and she had no doubt that it would effect a great deal of good. She had heard of the proposition that had been made by some persons that the superfluous young men of this city should be sent to the Colonies. Now, such young men as it was proposed to send to the Colonies were not wanted there. Skilled labourers, and not clerks, were wanted in the Colonies, and skilled labourers could not be spared from this city, where they are very few. It was therefore very necessary that the Industrial School should be supported, and that the children of the poorer classes should be induced to come to it to be instructed in various branches of trade and industry. These were some of the improvements which Miss Carpenter was glad to find had taken place in Madras, but the chief matter in which she took an interest was the training of female teachers. The Female Normal School in Madras, she was glad to find, had proved a great success. She had been informed by the Director of Public Instruction that, out of eighteen pupils who had presented themselves for examination for teachers' certificates, fifteen had succeeded. This promised well for the school. Mission schools also were engaged in training teachers. After alluding to the interest the Queen takes in the females of this country, and expressing satisfaction that a school for even Mahomedan girls now existed in Madras, Miss Carpenter passed on to the objects for which the "National Indian Association" had been established. She said that the first object it had in view was to extend a knowledge of India and interest in her throughout England, and this was carried out by the circulation of a journal which is issued by the Association at the commencement of every month, and by lectures, by correspondence, by co-operation with advanced natives in India, and by friendly intercourse with native gentlemen who visit England. Lectures are delivered in different parts of England by persons who have been in India, and by the natives of this country who visit England. The Association assists respectable native gentlemen who visit England to get into society. These were the objects of the Association which had already done much good, but what was still wanted was further co-operation. Miss Carpenter then, after alluding to the fact that branch Associations had been established in other parts of India, urged upon the meeting that it was very necessary that there should be a branch Association in Madras. The Hon'ble Mr. Cunningham said that he felt quite certain that there could be but one feeling of gratitude to Miss Carpenter for having at this time of her life come out to India with no other object in view than the philanthropic object of promoting the interests of the people of this country. He thought that a great deal of good might be effected by a branch Association, which while proposing other useful measures, might suggest measures for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city. He then proposed the following resolution :—"That this meeting cordially sympathises with the objects of the 'National Indian' Association' and wishes it every success." The Hon'ble G. H. Gajapathi Row seconded the resolution, and it was carried. Mr. Sabapathy Iyah then proposed the following resolution :—"That this meeting regards it as very desirable that a branch of the Association should be formed in Madras." The Hon'ble J. G. Coleman seconded the resolution, and it was carried. Resolutions thanking Miss Carpenter for her interesting lecture, and the Chairman for presiding, were next passed. Before the meeting dispersed, Miss Carpenter asked those who wished to join the branch Association to remain and obtain further information as to the objects of the Association. Among those who stayed, were the Lady Anna Gore Langton and the Lady Mary Grenville, who, after asking Miss Carpenter some questions, consented to join the branch Association.

Miss Carpenter was to leave Madras on Tuesday afternoon for Calcutta.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, November 19.)

Lieutenant-General Sir Neville B. Chamberlain, G.C.S.I., has been appointed Commander of the Madras Army.

Severe storms have raged throughout the country and all along the coast almost without intermission during the past week. The rainfall has been nearly incessant and most disastrous in its results. At Dover, at Hastings, and, above all, at Seaford, the winds, waves, and rains have done terrible damage. The Midlands and the Lincolnshire fens are flooded. Agricultural industry is largely interfered with. In the Thameside districts of Southwark and Lambeth the waters have made their way into the streets and the houses of the poor, causing severe destruction of property and even of life, and infinite distress. In many churches, both in London and the provinces, prayers for fine weather have been offered up in the course of the past week.

Three Cabinet Councils have been held this week, at which it may be surmised that the Eastern question in its bearing to England has been seriously discussed.

Two severe engagements between the Turks and the insurgents in Herzegovina and Bosnia are reported. The victory is claimed by both sides. It is certain that the Turks have suffered heavily, that their army is disorganised, and that they are already beginning to feel the hardship of the winter. Short of an armed intervention there would seem no prospect of the revolt being subdued.

Austria has made a kind of counter-manifestation to the Russian proclamation, in the Eastern Budget. It is stated in this document that the interests of Austria in a speedy solution of the present difficulties are more immediate than Russia, and that her sympathy with the oppressed Sclavo population is profound and sincere.

The tone adopted by the most influential morning papers on the subject, is that so long as England asserts her right to free passage to her Eastern dominions, she cannot be expected to risk much to help Turkey, and Turkey's financial collapse, coinciding with her proved impotence, has alienated English sympathy from her generally.

Mr. Forster, who is evidently bidding for the Liberal leadership, will address his constituents at Bradford on Monday, and it is wondered, with some interest, whether he will make any allusion to the Liberal programme.

There is a serious disturbance at Eton arising from the dismissal of an assistant-master, Mr. Browning, by the headmaster, Dr. Hornby. The governing body have been appealed to, and confirmed Dr. Hornby's decision.

The assassins of Sonzogno in Rome have been punished by imprisonment, not death, and in England public opinion is rather scandalised at the clemency of the sentence.

Captain Oliver Montagu, who was accidentally wounded in the eye by a shot from the gun of Lord Henry Lennox, when they were out partridge shooting with Lord Hardwicke and some friends, is going on satisfactorily, and will, it is hoped and believed, not lose his sight.

The parish vestry have declined to pave St. James's street with wood.

M. Caillaux, the French Minister of Public Works, received, yesterday, a deputation urging that the Channel Tunnel should be begun as soon as possible.

The Public Prosecutor at Berlin is about to move for the deposition of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Munster, Cologne, and Treves, who, like the rest of their ecclesiastical brethren, decline to obey the Ecclesiastical laws.

The body of Guibord has been at last interred at Montreal, a body of soldiers attending to preserve order at the ceremony.

The Alfonsists have made a long premeditated attack upon the Carlists at Barnedo and Aquila, near the Ebro lines, without success.

Don Carlos has addressed a letter to King Alfonso, which is generally ridiculed by the Spanish papers.

According to telegrams from Washington, the Spanish reply to Mr. Caleb Cushing's note is satisfactory, firm but conciliatory—and all fear of an outbreak between the United States and Spain are at an end.

Rashed Pasha, the new Turkish Foreign Minister, and lately Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, has expressed his agreement with certain proposals made by Austria for the administration of Herzegovina and submitted to him in draft.

The case of Lord St. Leonard's will in the Probate Court has created much attention during the week, and is undecided.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir P. H. Dyke; W. G. Arrow, late Col. Bo. Ret.; Dep. Surg. Gen. J. Brett, M. D., Mad. Ret.; Lady Crofton; T. W. Greene, Q. C., and J. P.; P. A. Noyes, Ceylon Rail.; E. W. Philips, J. P., late Capt. 36th Reg.; H. C. Tucker, C.B., late B.C.S.; Col. A. Salmon, Mad. Ret.; the Hon. Catherine C. Arden; Mr. C. Vignoles, F.R.S.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

(*Times*, November 15.)

ALL the three European Empires will, no doubt, be glad to let Turkey alone if they can. They know, of course, that nothing short of a miracle could give her strength enough to keep her place as an independent Power. Still, each has strong reasons for wishing to postpone a crisis which has been the chief dread of European statesmen for half a century. Looking to Russia, we find, it is true, that, if she has not so vital a stake as Austria in the future of the Turkish Empire, she has in view material interests of all but the highest order, and she is impelled by one of those fixed ideas which act more potently on nations, as on individual men, even than the promptings of immediate interest. But she knows that the object of her ambition can be reached only through the joint consent of Austria and Germany, or through a struggle compared with which all the wars since the time of the First Napoleon might seem small. It would be no wonder, then, if she should sincerely desire Turkey to last a little longer. The lull in the diplomatic agitation may be the result of the sheer inability of Russia, in particular, to see her way. She is sometimes credited with an almost superhuman craft; her very hesitations are often taken to be the wilful pauses in some profound design, worked out to the minutest detail by minds free from the friction of criticism and the distraction of scruple. We are unable to pay her Ministers so high a compliment. They, or their master, allowed Russia to drift into the Crimean War by a series of misconceptions which show that they can blunder as flagrantly as their Western rivals; and the truth is that much of their reputation for craft comes from the obscurity of the atmosphere in which they work. In the daylight they are very like other people.

Whether Russia and Austria can avoid taking another step towards relieving the Porte from the embarrassment of sovereign power must, to some extent, of course, depend upon the Porte itself; but there is little ground for hope on the side of Constantinople. Even a great Sultan would be able only to delay a settlement of his affairs, and we have to count without such a ruler. Nor could a great Minister do much in the short time at his command and, a Cavour or a Bismarck is impossible when Cabinets can be made or unmade by the caprices of the Harem and the dictation of foreign States. Turkey has passed beyond the stage at which she has much to hope from any personal vigour. She is perishing partly of the corruptions inseparable from her creed and her form of government, and partly from contact with a higher civilization than her own. The society of the West has given her its vices without its strength. By teaching her, among other things, to live on borrowed money without teaching her how to instruct herself and how to work, it has done much the same kind of mischief to her as barbarous communities receive from the more questionable gifts of commerce. The ruin of Turkey has been quickened by the "fire-water" of foreign loans. Meanwhile, the discontent of her Christian subjects is every year becoming a more explosive element. A rebellion such as that in Herzegovina may be put down, but only to break out again; and each outburst is more dangerous than the last. Such a relation cannot last indefinitely, or even long. If the Porte cannot govern its own unruly Provinces, the neighbouring Powers must give it aid in the shape of intervention; and the practical question is whether the time for intervention has come. We show no distrust of Russia if we look at that question, in the first place, by the light of the policy which she has scarcely cared to hide; and it may help us to see her way if we recall the purposes which led the Emperor Nicholas into the Crimean War. In one of his famous conversations with Sir Hamilton Seymour, he said he did not share the visions of ambition which had lured on the Empress Catherine. On the contrary, he thought the vastness of his Empire its only danger, and he declared that it would be unreasonable for him to desire more territory or more power. Nay, he would have been glad to find the Turkish Empire strong enough to insure respectful treatment from other countries. But, as it was going to pieces, Russia and England, he contended, should arrange to put something in its place. Therefore he proposed that the Principalities should be formed into an independent State under his protection; that Servia should receive the same kind of qualified independence; and that so should Bulgaria. Without distinctly saying, he implied that Russia demanded no further dominion over Turkey. England, on the other hand, was quite welcome to take possession of Egypt and Crete. But he distinctly said that he would not permit her to plant herself in Constantinople. He himself was ready to promise that he would not seize it, although, if the Ottoman Empire should fall to pieces before Russia and England should come to terms, he might be compelled to occupy the Turkish capital. With all his faults, the Emperor Nicholas was a truthful man; but even Russian Emperors are not always the masters of their actions. Recent events, both in Central Asia and the Black Sea, have shown how much their solemn edicts may be modified by the overmastering ambition of their people, the silent but resistless strain of the official classes, and the unforeseen necessities of very new emergency.

It must be confessed, however, that such schemes of dismemberment are less alarming than they were two-and-twenty years ago. The Principalities and

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Servia are already independent in all but the name. Herzegovina and Bosnia will never be at peace until they shall be placed in much the same position. But we reach the real difficulty, and the best hope of peace, when we ask how Austria and Russia could divide between them the Protectorates of these States. It is incredible that Count Andrassy could entertain any proposal to make Russia the real Sovereign either of Servia or Bulgaria. A State like Austria cannot afford to be hemmed into the South as well as to the North by a great military Power. If she risked her existence in a war with Prussia for the sake of maintaining her position in Germany, she will be still more determined to keep open a southward way of expansion. The Emperor Nicholas thought that he could afford to disdain the hostility of Austria, and, in fact, to disregard the wishes of every State save England; but his successor must reckon both with Vienna and Berlin. Even if he were eager to profit by the present opportunity, he could not begin without the consent of Germany, which at this moment holds the casting vote. But Germany may have such purposes as would gain by delay—purposes half-confessed, perhaps, or existing rather as instincts than as settled designs yet none the less powerful. Her interests would, in truth, be better served by waiting and the maintenance of the alliance between the three Empires. As for Austria and Russia, they must seek to maintain that alliance for the simple reason that they will not risk a collision until they are forced. They may agree, it is true, to go some way in common, and that is the real danger. If the Porte should be unable to put down the insurrection, the armed occupation of the disturbed Provinces by Austrian troops might become a necessity. The two Governments might thus gradually deal with several of the difficulties which make up the Eastern Question, and, if they begin to occupy any part of Turkey, they may find it as hopeless to stop as England and France did more than twenty years ago when they came to her aid with menaces and then with fleets. Austria and Russia may no longer be masters of their own policy if they should pass beyond remonstrances. The danger lies in a chapter of accidents which threatens to be peculiarly rich. All the comfort we can give ourselves is that the strongest considerations of prudence urge both of them to keep the peace if they can. Meanwhile, we can afford to look at the future much more calmly than we could on the eve of the Crimean War. In the first place, we have dismissed the hope that the Turkish Empire can be regenerated, and when things are seen to be inevitable they are also seen to bring with them many elements of consolation. In the second place, our thoughts turn less to the Provinces than to the Capital of Turkey, and, even if the Northern part of the Empire should fall under the protection of other Powers, years might elapse before it would be necessary to form ultimate plans for the government of Constantinople. For this very delicate subject it is sufficient to say that, as the Emperor Nicholas found to his cost in 1829, the way to Constantinople is long by land, and, as his successor knows, we could make it impossible by sea. This fact will prevent many embarrassments and misunderstandings. Finally, whatever may be the fate of Turkey, we shall be able to take care of our communications with the East. Self-preservation is the supreme law to England as well as to other States, and its dictates are quite clear in the present case. The more Turkey is menaced the firmer must become our hold of the Suez Canal.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The application which this company are now making to Government (according to their advertisement in the *Times*) for permission to raise £800,000 upon debentures under an old Act of Parliament justifies inquiries that might otherwise seem impertinent regarding their precise position and liabilities. If the public are expected to become investors in this new domestic loan, they are entitled to receive explanations or denials of certain serious charges that have been brought against the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company by one of their former managers. The charges to which we allude are contained in two letters from Mr. George Bain, "a late manager of the company," which were printed in our issues of the 22nd and 27th instant. These statements, it cannot be questioned, most seriously affect the financial credit of the company. They represent that half the original capital has been lost; and we observe that the company's new £50 shares, with £20 paid, are quoted on the Stock Exchange at £5 to £7 discount, or equal to from 25 to 35 per cent. discount. Amongst the other extraordinary revelations contained in Mr. Bain's letter is the statement that the alleged reserve fund of £432,123 on 30th September, 1874, had no existence, but that, on the contrary, there was in reality a deficit of £1,088,290. It is represented that the nominal reserve is only obtained by the company valuing their fleet at 73 per cent. higher than that of the Royal Mail Company, which is declared to be as valuable ton per ton. Now, without endorsing the accuracy of these or any other of Mr. Bain's extraordinary charges—which, for aught we know, may all be capable of satisfactory explanation—we cannot but think that the company are bound to take notice of them, if only to reassure their shareholders regarding the value of property which is confidently stated to be so seriously depreciated. It would seem also to be in the interest of the company itself to meet Mr. Bain's charges, which, if unanswered, cannot fail to interfere with their success in raising more money on debentures. We believe that the company's paid-up capital amounts to £2,900,000, and that they have already £800,000 of debentures running, which is the full amount permitted them under their Royal Charters. According to their published accounts of 30th September, 1874, the unsecured floating debt at that date exceeded that amount. Would it not be better in these circumstances for the responsible managers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to offer some explanations to the public whose money they hope to obtain?—*The Hour*, Nov. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HOUR."

SIR,—In response to your invitation in the *Hour* of this date, I beg to invoke your aid in the interests of those concerned by publishing this letter. I circulated to the shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company a pamphlet, dated 27th November, 1874, entitled, "False Statements in the Accounts of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," and published another, dated 26th May, 1875, entitled, "The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company—Its Decline and Impending Fate." I enclose a copy of the latter, which may give some faint idea of the former, and show the untrustworthy nature of the accounts supplied by the board of directors in their printed annual reports, which are reproduced in the newspapers.

I reproduce from the last-named pamphlet the following statements as mere samples: The board represents the company on 30th September, 1874, having a reserve fund of £432,123, while I assert that, on the contrary, there was a deficit of £1,088,290. Their figures depend upon the truthfulness of their valuation of their fleet as an asset at an average of £29 19s per ton, and mine at an average rate of £17 5s per ton. My valuation is at the rate of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's fleet, as given in their published accounts—the ships of the latter being as valuable ton per ton on an average—and they average two years under the ages of the P and O Company's fleet. My pamphlets explain the manipulation of accounts, bringing up the rate to £30. At the meeting on the 8th June, 1875, the board stated the fleet as being: Tons 119,418 at an average rate of £29 19s. per ton. I represented it given as: Tons 119,437, at an average rate of £30, according to their accounts. This error of 1s. per ton in the calculation of the rate was the only refutation they adduced to the charges in these two pamphlets at the annual and half-yearly meetings on 4th December, 1874, and 8th June, 1875, at which I called attention to the charges therein contained.

The board valued the fleet and floating property as assets at £3,757,220, but for depreciation at £2,800,000, and for marine insurance at £2,600,000. At the December meeting I showed that out of a dividend of £135,000 then declared there was paid out of capital a sum of £90,000. That indicated that the real earnings were only 1½ per cent., amounting to £45,000, and at the last half-yearly meeting no dividend was forthcoming.

With Government postal subsidies averaging about £600,000 per annum for a number of years (equal to 22 per cent. upon the paid-up capital), dividends had only averaged 5 per cent. per annum, exclusive of bonuses from the profit, on the company being the insurers of its fleet, and these dividends have been largely paid out of capital. One illustration of how this has arisen recorded in these pamphlets is in regard to the purchase of the steamer Deccan. At a time when I (then a manager of the company) assured the managing directors that such a ship could be purchased for £90,000, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company did buy (on the same river) at the rate of £89,000, we paid for the Deccan £112,000, and, but for my threats of exposure, £142,000 would have been paid. There is also recorded the attempt, successful for a time to brand that statement as a malicious falsehood by producing at the meeting on 5th December, 1873, a letter from the vendors declaring that £117,000 was the highest price ever asked. At the subsequent meeting in June, 1874 I produced photographs of the original letters from the same vendors (and their authenticity was reluctantly admitted, in which £141,000 (and £129,000 the following day) were demanded for the ship. This refutation I was prevented from producing at the previous meeting by a process thus described by one of the largest shareholders in the company in a letter to the *Railway News*, which is extracted in the enclosed pamphlet: "It would have been wiser for the shareholders to have listened to him than allow him to be barked down by tradesmen of the Company, with comparatively insignificant holdings, to whom their dividend was of small consequence compared with the gains they were no doubt making from their dealings with the company."—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE BAIN,
Late a Manager of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

4, Eaton-road, Hampstead, October 20.
22nd Oct.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HOUR."

SIR,—I thank you for inserting my last letter in your issue of 22nd inst., and beg the same favour for this. The former set forth the untrustworthiness of the accounts of the above company, published by the Board, involving an over-statement of the value of its assets to the extent of a million and a half sterling on the fleet alone. This letter will adduce a portion of my proofs of the "manipulations," extending to every ship in the fleet by which that result is attained. It is not the unfortunate shareholders alone who are interested in the wise and honest administration of the company's affairs, for its vast Government postal subsidies are based upon the Board's representations that they were necessary in order to enable the company to declare the dividends of 5 or 6 per cent. per annum which have been paid. I, on the contrary, maintain—and in a subsequent letter shall show upon what grounds I do so—that under *proper* management the company could have paid higher dividends, *even had these Government subsidies been reduced by a quarter of a million sterling per annum*, involving a corresponding reduction in the heavy Indian and colonial postage affected thereby. *In fact, unsubsidised companies have been paying much larger dividends.*

The following remarks apply to their published accounts, dated 30th September, 1874 issued 27th November, 1874. The financial system of the company is based upon the following principles, viz., that the life of a ship is estimated at twenty years, and that out of her earnings a sum equal to 5 per cent. upon her cost shall be set aside annually, under the name of "*depreciation*," to form a "depreciation fund," which, at the end of 20 years, would thus produce a sum equal to her original cost, with which to purchase a new ship. What is called the "book value" of a ship is, therefore, her original cost less whatever amount may, according to her age, have been thus written off. Consequently, when 15 years of age her depreciation account would show 75 per cent. at her credit, thus leaving 25 per cent. of her original cost at her "Book value" If sold before the 20 years expire, and the price obtained be less than her book value, the difference is "loss" and that loss is taken out of the "reserve fund," which is created for that and other purposes. The recent and present practice has been to ignore these obligations by taking less than the proper sum for depreciation, and writing off against reserve fund but a trifling portion of the loss on ships sold. The loss upon the latter thus goes to increase the valuation of the remaining ships, with the result as a whole of representing a fleet at £30 per ton instead of £17 5s., at which—like the Royal Mail Company—it should stand. The following is a portion of the direct and indirect proofs of this statement.—

The steamer Zambesi was purchased in 1872, and in the Board's printed "Minutes of Proceedings" at the meeting of the Company held on 5th December 1873, they recorded her price as having been	£63,000
From that sum 18 months' Depreciation at £5 per cent. per annum should have been deducted.	5,475
And therefore on 30th September, 1874, she should have stood in the Fleet List at	57,525
Instead of that she stands in that list (see page 18 of my pamphlet entitled "The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; its Decline and Impending Fate") at	76,000
That shows a "Manipulation" during 18 months of 32 per cent., or	£18,475

The ship is 2,431 tons, making her average £31 5s. 3d. per ton. Her original cost was about twice her real value, she being a most inferior vessel, and known throughout the fleet by the bitter adjective of "the *beastly* Zambesi," according to the *Bombay Gazette* of 2nd July, 1875. The steamer Kashgar, bought in the following year of the same *speculator* (for neither were purchased of the builders), and a still more inferior ship known, in fact, as the *Rattletrap*, cost £32 4s. 9d. per ton, while in the same year (1872) the Royal Mail Company acquired that fine steamer the Severn, at the rate of £23 7s. 9d. per ton!!! The excess in the cost of the Kashgar was 38 per cent., equal to a sum of £23,203 upon that wretched craft.

Take another proof, the above-named "proceedings" recorded the prices paid in 1868 for the new notorious steamer Deccan, and the Hindostan, as being £112,000 each, say together	£224,000
Six years' depreciation, at 5 per cent. per annum, equal to	67,200
Should have reduced them in the Fleet List to	£156,800
Whereas they actually stand there respectively at £110,000 and £102,800, say together	212,800
Representing the "manipulation" as amounting to	£55,500

These are new ships, observe how the old are dealt with. The steamer Simla is twenty-one years old, and consequently her entire cost should have been written off to depreciation a year ago. Instead of that she stands in the Fleet List at £12 8s per ton, equal to about 40 per cent. of her original cost. Again, test that valuation with the prices at which three paddle steamers have been sold by the Board during the last few years, and some of these were the finest hulls in the fleet. These ships were the Syria, Nyanza, and Delta, of average age when sold of nine years. These sold at an average rate of £10 16s per ton, while the Simla, at twenty-one years old, stands as above, at £12 8s.

One more illustration in an opposite direction to show the contrast between the valuations of two steamers built by the same builders, when it is considered desirable to make the loss appear small upon one of them (the Massilia) which is about to be sold. Both were built by the Thames Ironworks Company, and now stand in the Fleet List thus: The Massilia (paddle), built in 1860, £16 1s per ton; the Poonah (screw,) built in 1862, £46 5s per ton!!!—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE BAIN,
Late Manager of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 4, Eton-road, Hampstead, London, October 25.
27th Oct.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HOUR."

SIR,—In an article headed "Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," in your issue of to-day, it is stated that the company propose to raise 800,000 upon debentures, and it is inferred that such amount is in addition to the debentures at present running. Our advertisement in the *London Gazette* and *Times* very distinctly states that the debenture stock proposed to be issued is "on and subject to the express condition that the amount raised thereby shall be appropriated solely and specially to the conversion or redemption of debentures of the said company of the like aggregate amount." We will, therefore, feel obliged by your inserting this letter in your next issue, in correction of the statement in the article in question.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

WATNEY and TILLEARD,
Solicitors for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

34, Clement's-lane, E. C., November 1.
2nd Nov.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Indian Statesman, Bombay.)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(Deccan Herald.)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(Poona Observer.)

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(Englishman).

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(Indian Daily News.)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(Calcutta Statesman.)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(Civil and Military Gazette)

THIS is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold." Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think will be realised.

(Madras Athenæum.)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

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Amoroso	46	138	267	526
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Vino Puro	37	108	206	404
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„ „ 2	7-3	148	...
„ „ 3	6-0	111	...
„ „ 4	5-8	...	139

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* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	25	0
** TWO STARS	24	0
*** THREE STARS, superior	27	0
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	38	0

The above quotations are not "in bond" but include charges to our Godown with the exception of the enhanced Custom Duty to be added at Rs. 2 per case.

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each case containing 12 Pint bottles of the best description, per case, Rs. 22.

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Orange and White finest Amsterdam	37	39
CHARTREUSE, Green, per bottle	6	8
Do. Yellow	5	0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	34	36
NOYAU best	36	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	26	29
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS, a novelty recommended	24	—

INDIA PALE ALE.
All charges included.
Bottled by our London Firm.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
„ „ 6 „ pts. 3-12 „ „

COOPER A VATTING OF
DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.
Bottled by the London Cooper Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
„ „ 6 „ pts. 3-8 „ „

MEMO. OF TERMS.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 10 per cent discount off Bond prices.
Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.
Trade Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.
BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.
where Letters may be addressed.
AGENCY IN POONA:
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT, CALCUTTA: 33, 34, 35 CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THORPE & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION
OF
NEW GOODS
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY.

WALKER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED a FRESH ASSORTMENT of FANCY GOODS consisting of GLASSWARE, JEWELLERY, WATCHES, PLATED-WARE, PICTURES, TOYS, &c., suitable for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Under instructions from the LONDON HOUSE, these goods will be sold at COST PRICES, as the Establishment will be CLOSED on January 31st next.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, have the pleasure to announce that they have completed a beautiful Series of Views of WAI and MAHABLESHWUR.

10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th November 1875.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
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Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs, and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

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THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

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GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1751.
GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern ... 6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ... 6s. 6d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 oz.	at 6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 „	at 6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£61 19 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Wares, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

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FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES.

STILL HOCK.

RIESLING No. 1	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 13	0
BODENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 15	0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 8	8
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Do.	„	Pints	„ 11	0
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Do.	„	Pints	„ 12	0
MARCOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	„ 26	0
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LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	„ 28	0
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HOCHHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 32	0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 17	0

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

SHERRIES.
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

GREEN SEAL, Pale, Dry, Superior per doz. Rs. 25
RED SEAL, Rich Brown ... „ 27
YELLOW SEAL, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine ... „ 30
5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

PORT WINE.

OLD, FULL BODIED ... per doz. Rs. 25 0

SPARKLING WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 30	0
Do. do.	„	Pints	„ 16	0
Do. do. NONPAREIL		Quarts	„ 38	0
Do. do.	„	Pints	„ 20	0
CHAMPAGNE, Dry, EWALD & Co.'s		Quarts	„ 34	0
Do.		Pints	„ 18	0

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both of which are under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

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A pair of Black Australian horses, 8 years, 15 hands, perfectly broken and thoroughly quiet in double harness, Rs. 2,000.

A pair of Grey Arab horses, 14-2, fast in single and double harness, both ride well, an English Miniature circular-fronted Brougham and set of double harness in good order. Turnout, Rs. 1,800.

A Bright Chesnut Australian mare, 5 years, 15 hands, is being regularly ridden by a lady, and has been broken to harness, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome dark Chesnut Australian gelding, about 9 years, 15-1 high, has a beautiful temper and very stylish, Rs. 1,200.

A Dark Chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2½, an excellent mover and up to weight, would make a first charger, Rs. 1,000.

A Chesnut Arab, with good blood, 6 years, 14-1 high, a capital hack for cross country, Rs. 800.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 9 years, 15-1 high, an excellent Brougham horse, Rs. 500.

A Grey Gulf Arab, 15 hands, a good hack for district work, or second charger, Rs. 350.

An exceedingly handsome bright Bay Arab Galloway, 6 years, 14 hands, with beautiful paces, and has always carried a Lady, Rs. 600.

A Black Persian Horse, 7 years, 14-3, very fast in harness, a dog cart by "Simpson" of Madras, and set of harness, in good order. Turnout, Rs. 1,000.

[illegible] Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st November 1875.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

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ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

PATRON.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
PRESIDENT.
Field Marshal His Royal Highness, the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K. G., &c. &c. &c.
TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Lieut-General Sir A J LAWRENCE K. C. B.
Lieut-Col E BUCKLE, R. E.
CHAIRMAN.—Lieut. General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K. C. B.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL RULES.

1.—The Daughters of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible.
2.—The ages for admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.
3.—Elections take place in June and December.
4.—Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.
5.—Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lower School, and £80 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.
6.—Each Donation of £5-5-0, or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.
7.—Each Annual Subscription of 10-6, or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all elections during the current year.
8.—The Religious Education is in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England.
9.—Any further information may be obtained of the Secretary 22, Cockspur Street, London.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER Secretary.

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IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such work as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works:—Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Leather work. And in firmness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easiness of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W & W Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilised quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to get out of order as other Machines. We would invite intending purchasers to examine and Judge for themselves the relative merits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper but inferior productions.

In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph on the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at that exhibition.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded on Wheeler & Wilson's "system" or "principle." All Wheeler & Wilson's Genuine Machines have their Trade Mark the name of "Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Conn." impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE Co.,
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Sole Agents W. & W. Manufacturing Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and that all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, must be a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

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SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little every day (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of Wilkinson's *Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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